WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRENTICE. HENDERSON, & OSBORNE

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

ING RATES-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

GEO. D. PRENTICE. Editors

AGENTS. A, Ghenst, Van Grove, sar, Danville, sile, Mt. Sterling, J. D. Smirn, san, Greensburg, san, Greensburg, stille, stille, Givens, Lagrav ville, stille, Givens, Lagrav Grove, Lagrav Grove, Lagrav Grove, Lagrav Grove, Lagrav

The above gentlemen are authorized to r money due us for subscription to our paper. MONDAY MARCH 2, 1863.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON GREEK RIVER.-We regret to learn that the Ollie Sul livan collapsed a flue at Rumsey, on Green river, on Friday. She was in Governmen charter, running between Louisville and Bow ling Green. She left this port for Bowling en on Saturday, the 21st, with a full freight. She had proceeded up Green river as far as some eighty miles from the confluence of that stream with the Ohio, when her ors" got out of order, causing the star ard flue of her boiler to collapse with ter rific force, and instantly filling the engine room with hot steam. By this explosion two en, deck-hands on the boat, were instantly killed, and four others, including first-engine Sylvester Hudson of New Albany, badly scalded. All the scalded men, except Mr. Hudson were deck-hands on the boat, and one of the was named Smith, and is a resident of New Albany. The wounded men were properly cared for, and are getting along as well as could be expected. The injuries to Engineer Hudson were in the hands and face. The boat was not badly injured. The Ollie Sullivan i a new boat, built last season by Hill & Payne of New Albany. She had but one boiler formerly in the Peter Tellon-which was regarded as first class. She was commanded by stantial little steamer. She is owned in New Albany. The Ledger says Capt. Twomey has procured another boiler for the boat at Evansville, and she will soon be repaired and in running order again.

sell gold who never really own a dollar ointed, at a less price than that which he sold it. At the date agreed upon he difference between the premium rates on the as lofty as that of the abolitionists in general.

They are conditional Uniquies all tly, a man who has a few thousand dollar these 'differences' can buy and sell mil-dollars' worth of gold. The dealings in gold are done in paper, therefore—the paper ealings of the people are in the paper of the United States Government, which will endure when Wall street is but a memozy. The paper Wall street is secured by the personal and real property-often amounting to exactly rnment is secured by all the property, and by the integrity and honor of ntry itself. The people are the indorsers of the notes of the Government."

ave already stated that there had been a colbetween two detachments of Federal troops near South Union, Ky. The affair ocurday night, near what is known bout half way between Franklin and So Union, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The forces engaged were detachment from the 8th Kentucky cavalry, a squad under Capt. Owen surrounding and charging upon their friends, under the impression that the which burned the depot at South Union. Capt Owen was killed outright in the midst of the charge, and a number of others whose names we could not learn, were wound last seen at South Union, which act of villainy caused the fatal mistake on the part of our cavalry.

red that a party of rebel guerillas, dressed i ing at South Union, on the Memphis Bran Railroad, a few days ago. Two detachmen of troops were sent in quest of the rebels, but not succeeding in overhauling them, they rein advance of the others, they mistook the comrades for the guerillas, and opened fire upon them as they came into the village. The result was one killed and two or three

ached Covington on Friday morning of the capture of Col. Richard Apperson, Collector of the Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Kentucky. Colonel Apperson resided at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, and he was at or near that place when he was captured. It is said one of his sons was also taken. The rebels carried off a number of prominent citi-

train at Woodburn, on the Louisville and ashville Railroad, a few dayo ago, when las heard from had crossed Drake's Creek, going south. Their flight was most precipi they were very hotly pursued, and in their haste to cross Drake's Creek, which was much swollen by the recent rains, one of the rascals

tinctly recognize and affirm the fact, that the Inited States, like the rebel Confederacy, is fighting for existence. Very well, we shall see, then, which party will make the hardest

than one thousand head of cattle were driven through that city to the Louisville market last week. They were for the most | tee of conference will be required to dissolve

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1862.

C. M. Clay publishes the following card the New York Times and simultaneously in the New York Tribune: WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1863.

To the Editors of the New York Times: In the Times of yesterday you have an article styled "Russia Made Happy," to which I desire to say but a word in reply. I have nothing to say about the spirit of that editorial toward me—it is the same, with all the rest you have written in reference to me, while at home and abroad. I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism as a public servant. abroad. I do not hold myself above just or even unfriendly criticism, as a public servant. In that I shall endeavor to defend myself by my life-acts, not by words. But when you venture the insinuation that (1) "he can serve the government consistently with his private sentiments" only in a foreign mission, you misrepresent my "sentiments" and injure the cause of the country. I told President Lincoln that I could not and would not enter the field, except the policy was adopted of liberating except the policy was adopted of liberating the slaves of rebels. So soon as the Presiden stude his proclamation of the 22d September, ffered my services at once to Gen. Halleck was received in such manner that Secretar Ohase, who was present, and who had urged me to take a command by the most pressing arguments, was satisfied, as well as myself, that I could not serve the country or my own reputation by entering the service. Justice to reputation by entering the service. Justice to the country and my own character for frank-ness demand of me to say that I regard Gen. Halleck as too intensely pro-slavery to do jus-tice to any man of my views of the great po-litical issues pending. I have done what I could, and I shall do what I can, to induce the President to put Gen. Benj. F. Butler in his place. I believe that such a change would save the republic millions of men and money. Nothing short of that can give the vigor and

save the republic millions of men and money.

Nothing short of that can give the vigor and
effect to our arms which the crisis and the public sentiment demand.

How far "Russis shall be made happy," will
appear when your friend W. H. Seward shall
place more of my correspondence and less of
his own before the public.

I am your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

This card is somewhat interesting on several

This card is somewhat interesting on several ecounts. It shows, amongst other things that Mr. Clay is a conditional Unionist; tha General Halleck is not abolitionist enough to see an able chief in Mr. Clay; and that owing to a like deficiency the Secretary of State does not recognize in Mr. Clay a great statesman and diplomatist. This is all very hard on Mr Clay himself, but, so far as it goes, it is creditable to the official gentlemen concerned and to the Administration of which they form part; nay, it almost amounts to a gleam of light amidst the thick abolition darkness that envelopes the President and his Cabinet. It the men he would degrade; and, if the Admin istration is but governed in the case by ordi nary feelings of propriety and self-respect, his wrath, whilst praising his enemies, will de grade himself. Certainly we do not see how in office after this. Mr. Seward, if he has proper respect for his own character, will either kick out Mr. Clay or walk out himself.

But the most remarkable as the most un worthy portion of this card is that in which Capt. Twomey, and had been regarded as a Mr. Clay barefacedly avows his conditional "I told President Lincoln," he says, "that I could not and would not enter the field, except the policy was adopted of liberating the slaves of rebels. So soon as the President issued his proclamation of the 22d Gold Speculation.—The gambling in gold which is so regularly reported from Wall street by telegraph is the only kind of gambling where the stakes are not put up. Sales of thousands of dollars are made fictitiously and not a quarter eagle is ever seen in the operations. As the Herald says "the gold is never the field and the conservative officers and soldiers in the rapt vision of a votary, in more notious profusion than have these men poured out plagues upon the land whose guardians they are. How they have prolonged the warf loaded on the gale! Union men North and South have fallen prostrate before them as before a consuming pestilence! They have delivered and never wanted. A certificate tions. As the Herald says "the gold is never delivered, and never wanted. A certificate that so much gold is deposited in such a place, is transferred from the seller to the buyer, who disposes of it again at an advance, if he can. If all the gold purchased in Wall street in a army would be vanishing like an exhalation, and what would be vanishing like an exhalation, army would be vanishing like an exhalation. lose of each day's sales, all the drays in the unresisting prey of the rebels. This is a plain case. If the conservatives were actuated by

no higher patriotism than Mr. Clay here ac could not exist a day. If the example of patriotism he sets before the public were followed by the men at whose patriotism he is ever sneering, the nation would perish as if by the lread fiat of Omnipotence. If the majority of ometimes produces the certificates of deposit | the country would be already lost and damned for the gold, but generally he only pays the And undoubtedly Mr. Clay's patriotism is quite

Yet these are the men who arrogate exclu sively to themselves the name of patriots, and do not support the abolition policy of the Administration as well as the war for the Union and the Constitution. The guilty hypocrites!
The infamous slanderers! The mean-spirited traitors and incendiaries! The telegraph announced yesterday that the President is about these men. God knows it is high time. W

hope the news is not too good to be true. of the Mobile Register, of Nov. 14, we can catch a glimpse or two of events in the con fines of the rebellion. A negro boy left Mon gomery, Ala., with Vaughan's brigade of Tenssee troops, who whistles like a mockingoird, and his owner offers one thousand do lars reward for the boy and the thief who stole him, "as such thefts have been too com mon of late." Plantations are offered for sale the owners being desirous "to remove the negroes into Georgia." Goetzel & Co. are engaged a the manufacture of writing-paper. Elegan city residences are advertised for sale at grea bargains. Tardy & Co. advertise salt at auc tion by the bushel. A concert is advertised in the Natchez Courier for the benefit of the Jeftwo pairs of socks or gloves, socks preferred. Capt. Buck, of the 43d Alabama, advertise for recruits, offering fifty dollars bounty, and publishes a long list of deserters with thirty great speech of Vallandigham," and says "the universal desire expressed to read this interesting and important expose of a consist ent opponent of the war, induces us, notwithtanding its great length, to lay it before our ter." Its Richmond correspondent favors the plan of making Confederate Treasury notes : legal tender, thus creating the greatest possible lemand for them, and when the vacuum thus ts investment in governmental stocks. Register is printed on a half sheet of very dingy paper. The Selma Register nominates Hon. Washington M. Smith as a candidate for Governor. The Mobile Theatre is openmong the company are Messrs. C. T. Wolf

Crisp is lessee, and John Davis stage manager ubt respecting the present attitude of the nscription bill in Congress, some thinking the hill has passed the Senate only, while other think it has passed both Houses. It has in truth passed both Houses, but it has passed the lower House with amendments, in conse quence of which it will go back to the Sen here, if we may trust the judgment of the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, it will encounter fur ther discussion. "From what I hear," says this correspondent, "it will not go through th enate with the same ease that it did before Many of the Senators who would have voted against it on the night it passed that body were engaged at an entertainment at the French Minister's, and did not dream that th bill was to be pressed to a vote that night. Of ourse its final passage will not be prevented, but it will probably be further discussed." The bill at present is thus suspended between the two Houses. Not improbably a commit

Watkins, H. Henry, Miss Cecelia Crisp

Mrs. Jessie Clarke, and Mrs. W. H. Crist

wing refused to make transfer of stock sold by the Cincinnati Gas Company, alleging a

The Nashville Gas Light Company

act of the Confederate Congress, by which the right of persons in the Northern part of the Union in property in the South was de clared forfeited, Brigadier-General R. B. Mitch ell has issued an order upon the subject which will have the effect to bring the corporation to its senses. He declares that all individuals and corporations attempting to avail them seves of, or to obey, any law of the so-called Confederate Congress, or any statute of any Legislature passed subsequently to the passage of disloyal acts by such Legislature, shall for feit all their property, in pursuance of the confiscation act of the United States Congress, and all individuals, acting for themselves or for corporations, attempting to commit this act of treason, shall be sent south of the lines of the United States army. This is evenhanded justice, for those who prefer the laws of the rebel government to those of the United States should not be allowed to claim the pro ection of the Federal army but should be acked off, bag and baggage, to the more con genial regions of Dixie. We have known many instances of bold effrontery since this ebellion broke out, but the Nashville Gas Company has certainly capped the climax of adacity in declaring, virtually, that the laws of the Federal Congress have been repealed or abrogated by the action of the rebel Legis-

The fellow Fuller, of New York, who travelled through this country as the laquey and toady of Charles Mackay, is writing in ondon in favor of the rebel confederacy His impudence and vanity are funny. He evidently thinks that the world belongs to

WHO ARE DISLOYAL? To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

him-that the whole globe is Fuller's earth.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1863. I am tempted to say something upon the fast-decaying Congress, whose majority have done evil continually, even as the sparks fly upward, not in the purpose of a railing retrospect, but with the high motive to turn its record to good account.

spect, but with the high motive to turn it record to good account.

As a body, the present Congress undoubtedl is contemptible in point of ability, as compared with most of its predecessors. The pungent author of Hudibras has taken their measure; would that some Hogarth might arise thand them down on canyas and so humorism. hand them down on canvas and so humoi the gravity of the Tragic Muse, whose mon ful office it must be to transmit their record a jeering and execrating posterity!

"The quacked af government who sate At th' unguarded helm of State, And understood this wild confusion of fatal madness add delusion, " And therefore met in consultation To cant and quack upon the nation; Not for the sickly patient's sake, Nor what to give, but what to take, And more intrigues in every one Than all the whores in Babylon."

Than all the whores in Babylon."

Tartuffes in hypocrisy, men whose lungs might emit noise enough to rend the region and crack sounding boards, honorables who (like the Preacher in Hogarth's plate), upon the text, I SPERA SA FOOL, in excited convulsions, have exposed harlequins' jackets beneath the flowing robes of statesmanship which so misfit them, have, in this Congress, strutted a brief, mischievous period. Alas for the past that this is so! These are the men who have piled thick and fast all the obstacles which have impeded the fervor of patriotism among the people. The bottomless pit never vomited forth horned insects in the rapt vision of a votary, in more men with a spell so that turn which way such will they must either wound the Constiobjects of the the war. Da ht their leading members h President from the true position erial—and they have spawned out a Peace arty upon the North, born of treason and isgust! Like the scorpion, they expire from heir own venom, engirdled by forked tongue

of flame.

They have had their day, they have done their spite, and they have their use!

One of the uses of this Congress has been to illuminate the clear path of loyalty. Such men as those who have composed the governing part of that body (I beg henceforth to speak of it in a past sense) hold before us the warning. That is, the way which these to speak of it in a past sense) hold before us the warning THAT IS THE WAY WHICH LEADS TO DEATH! This we see, this we feel, this all true men shudder as they realize, and offer up to God a devout prayer that we shall walk as they have walked no more forever! It is to that Congress we owe the fact that the mighty waters of the Republic have been agitated, that the nation has boiled, that the seum has floated. Slimy and imbedded treason has thus risen to the surface. Arch fiends of treason thas thus risen to the surface. hus risen to the surface. Arch fiends of tree ors, a myriad-fold worse than the majority curmed rebels, have now ventured to the leve and we can plainly mark and note their viland we can plainly mark and note their vile, lurid faces. Ah, ye sons of hell! Your names, your plots are all known, and registered before the country was sufficiently maddened and corrupted for their nefarious achievements. As before, we saw the Abolition disunionists, as before we saw the Secessionists, so now we see that creeping body of Northern conspirators, who long for the wreck, that they may seize upon the spoils of the triumphant waves. Ye pure, unmitigated knaves, who would ruin our beloved land without even the mean excuse of a false fanaticism, or of a mistaken loyalty, ye camp-followers of Fortune in the Devil's livery, it is to the fatnity of that Congresss we are indebted that you

of that Congresss we are indebted that yo are trapped and exposed! How transparently vile you appear, all gaudily tricked out in the counterfeited raiment of Patriotism.

And now men see clearly, at all events suc men as have sound eyes and who keep the open. The noble conservatives of the law will not be long in purging themselves cle as the falling snow from these thieves and ro bers, who, in the tumult, have sneaked in bandon a ruinous and impracticable exper

Warned by the described monsters whom adicalism has upheaved, from this time for ward until armed rebellion shall succumb, conservatives will hold no man truly loyal who talks of peace. Already this class of "patriotic" separatists are being sloughed off from the healthy bodies, on which, like stinkpolitic. Henceforward the conservatives the President must meet on mutual ground the acceptable doctrine of Mr. Linco inaugural address will yet prove the hea of the nation.

BRUTU

* Alison's Europe. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Latest advices from the South state

In the rebel House, a bill to accept volum than three years was debated. The supply of salt and food and Confederate taxation occupied the attention of the Virginia Senate.

In the House of Delegates, a bill passed to transfer the State line troops to the rebel Gov

PROVIDENCE, March 3.

Wm. Sprague has resigned the office of Governor to take his seat in the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

"CHOOSE WE A KING."-The despotism of he Confederate States is bringing forth its le gitimate fruits, and the establishment of a nonarchy is as freely canvassed now as the right of secession was two years since among

contains the following: We have for months had fears that an organ lish in its stead a despotism or a monarchy.

* * * * We assert what we know to be
true, that there are destructive office-holders
in North Carolina who ignore the Confederate Constitution and Republican institutions.

They are avowedly in favor of a military despoism or a King. They are tired of freedom of speech and a free press, and they would tomorrow, if they could, vote to change the character of our institutions. That these views are entertained by a large number of the secession, destructive office-holders, both in the army and in civil life, we have the best of reasons for believing. These views are held both by the destructives of the old Whig school, and by fiery, open-mouthed, States' Rights Demo-

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer publishes an editorial article on "The Southern Mon-

archy," in which it says: It is by no means uncommon to hear men say, "Well, after all, the English government is the best government on earth." Others say, "There is a movement on foot to establish, during this revointion, a Southern monarchy; that officers high in position are working to bring about this very end."

Such sentiments are not novel in the South, for De Bow's Review and the Southern Literary Messenger have asserted that the Confederate Constitution was only a temporary expedient, "giving way for the time to popular prejudices:" have boldly argued that "excess of liberty" was an evil; and hailed the declaration of martial law as a healthy corrective But in the cradle of secession, was born and twin'ed with it, opposition to republican instiutions a desire for the downfall of our governmental system, and the establishment of an infinitesimal number of petty aristocracies or a great despotic empire on their ruins. The doctrine of absolute State sovereignty and the right of a State peaceably to withdraw its allegiance from the Federal Government had its origin in South Carolina, and the first attempt to act upon this doctrine was made in that State, though it is true that some symptoms of disobedience to the national authority were manifested in parts of New England during the war of 1812, but they did not have their origin in the doctrine of absolute State sovereignty, but in the impression that the grievnces complained of were not at all commensurate with the amount of blood and treasure necessary to redress them. The doctrine originated in South Carolina, and it was inherent in the character and education of its people. endence commenced in 1775, and during the whole progress of that just and holy war, the cause of George the Third met with more favor and direct support in South Carolina according to its population, than in all the ostility to the cause of liberty was displayed by the Carolinians, and, had the same dispoition prevailed in the other colonies, there is no doubt but that the true patriots of that day would have lived and died under subjection to ion to American Independence was not the esult of sincere attachment to the King of England. It was a blind and bigotted attach nent to the forms and customs as well as the privileges enjoyed by the aristocratic nobility of England and France. And notwithstand

tween merit and property, they have grow and been fostered in the Palmetto State unti they have brought forth their leg This ceaseless attachment to and yearning fo properly be set down as the parents of the sent gigantic rebellion. The Union sentiment there has been kept alive by the descendant of the few true patriots who lived there in the stormy times of the Revolution, while the chool with the royalists or tories of tho times. It was through great tribulation and suffering that the patriots of South Carolina. aided by the patriots of other States, suc ceeded in relieving her from the thraldom of British oppression, and though they succeeded at last in bringing her out from under the yoke, they have never been able entirely to radicate that love of monarchy and aristoracy which had obtained such a firm hold pon the minds of her people previous to the evolutionary struggle. Even the patriots ninds of the idea that the possession of prop erty, or the line of descent, ought to give polit cal preferences, as was shown by the legisla tion of those days, and more especially by some clauses of the State Constitution, which still stand unrepealed. Indeed, the advanceeen exceedingly slow in South Carolina, which is owing to the determined refusal o

ing the undeniable fact that such principles

have a direct tendency to clog the wheels of

the freeholders to allow non-freeholders to enjoy equal rights with themselves, either olitically or socially. When we come to analyze motives and in read of being finally driven by the testimony of other States to acknowledge the political equality of white men was the great incentive to dissatisfaction, rebellion, and the unprecedented efforts to overthrow our gloriou government and stop the progress of liberty, not to extinguish it forever. The leader have, time and again, denied that the slavery question was the primal cause of civil war, hough it was artfully used as a pretext to "inflame the Southern heart and precipitate it into revolution." We cannot be surprised there clare their preference for a monarchy before the United States government or any other form of government whatever. The disease is deep-rooted and requires cautery to cure it, for no such doctrines are admissible on this continent. We see in these revelations of the what a mighty task is before us, and they should inspire the loval people with a spirit of unity and determination to preserve the der country it must always be said:

My crown is in my heart, not on my head; Nor decked with diamonds and Indian sto Nort to be seen: my crown is called Contem A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.

gees reached Nashville on Sunday from Eas nnessee and Cherokee county, North Carolina. The Union says they relate many re volting cruelties practiced by the rebel fiends in that fearfully orpressed region upon loyal citizens. They state two companies of Chero kee Indians are acting as Provost Guard in Knoxville. These savages act in the mos ountry in squads, one Indian accompanying ach party, in search of the Union conscripts who are endeavoring to flee the country. The rebel Provost Marshal has offered the Indians five dollars for every Union man they kill. A short time before the refugees fled, they saw party of Indians coming in with a string of dies of Union men, this being the mode adopted to count their victims. For each ear they received five dollars from the rebel com-

The rebel papers say that the rebellion must "go on." Well, let it turn its foul face toward the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico, and then "go on" till it shares the fate of

cacy of a proclamation of emancipation was correct. "What good," said he to the Chicago delegation, "would a proclamation of emanci pation from me do? especially as we are nov situated? I do not want to issue a document

hat his first impression respecting the effi-

the papers within the States in rebellion. The that the whole world will see must necessa-Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of a recent date, rily be inoperative, like the Pope's tull against the comet." Upwards of two months has elapsed since the President, yielding to the pressure of malign advisers, actually issued a good" has it done? In the line of its avowed purpose, has it not been as "inoporative" as 'the Pope's bull against the comet"? Assuredly it has. The whole world sees this. On the other hand, has it not in various ways, and especially in deepening and embittering the division of the North, done immense harm? Assuredly it has, The President cannot deny this, It is, next to the rebellion itself, the mo

What, then, is the plain duty of the Presi-

obtrusive feature of our condition.

mation. We want and we must have union amongst ourselves in this mighty struggle. We cannot have it under the proclamation null and void though the proclamation is, and we can have it on the simple basis of the contution. Let the President, therefore, abandon the proclamation, and return to the con stitution. The union of the loval men of the nation can be effected on no other basis, and heir union is indispensable. "The only reiance of the United States." as the Boston Post well says, "is on military power. On this one point, capacity to take care of herself everything hinges. To this one point, now everything ought to tend; and to increase this nilitary power, the paramount necessity is a there cannot be union on the basis laid dow by the ultraists - by secessionists on the one side or by the hold advocates of cen tralization, like the Phillips and Sumner chool, on the other hand; but the only union possible is on the Constitution and the Union of the Fathers. Let the country-all the loya men South, North, East, and West-let then be united on this platform; and better have France and England both against us, than split up by the radical programme, have the South only to contend with. On her own good of all requires that this sentiment should pread far and wide. This is the American ism for this hour. Those who are forever thrusting the dividing wedge of the negro question, are doing detriment to the caus country and deserve the rebuke every citizen who would discharge his duty to the present age and posterity.' The present Congress, which has thrust in this dividing wedge and relentlessly held it in, expires to-day. Let the President, so far as he has the power, take out the wedge, and allow the people to spring together, and to act hence forward as one man for the preservation of the

ommon government. Such is the declared will of the people them selves. Is Mr. Lincola prepared to risk the destruction of his country and his own everlasting shame rather than bow to the clear will of the people? We are certainly not quite prepared to believe that he is. If he falters, however, the people must, through every legitimate medium, resolutely press him toward the mark of duty. Though he shall falter, the people themselves must not. The work of saving the country is theirs at last. And they must perform it, Presidents and Congresses to the contrary notwithstanding. THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE PRESERVED.

he Thirty-Seventh Congress expires by its Lincoln's Presidential term will have passed. We thus see how in the regular workings of our Government a corrective for all evils, real or imaginary, may be found. The Presim the people, and elected upon the dis tinct issue that the conduct of the war ha been warped from its proper and legitimate policy; and sadly and dangerously misdirected. He has now the opportunity to cast off radical influences, which have brought their pressure to bear upon him, and to place himself und the happy control of those conservative sentiments which he formerly avowed, but which infortunately, seem to have been overruled by some "power behind the throne." If he will resolve to become the President of the whole people and not of a distinctive party: if he will conduct the war against rebellion withi the limits of the Constitution, and for the sole purpose of restoring the supremacy of the law and maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation: if he will pursue with unfaltering determination the great objects which Congres with such unanimity declared to be the duty of the country in this unhappy internecine trife, he can achieve for hims ustrious position on the page of history and the undying love and gratitude of his fellow countrymen. Let him burst the fetters which ave manacled his freewill; let him discard njudicious advisers; let him give that imetus to the Union armies which the restors tion of their most beloved leaders would most ssuredly infuse, and he can have the rebellion t his feet before spring has clothed the Northrn valleys with its verdure. What a chance mortal renown! What an opportunit for being regarded as the restorer of the once happy and fraternal relations which existed in every section of the Union. We have strong hopes, which spring from recent indicato himself, to his position, and to his country. But if we should be mistaken, how much surer and more efficient are the peacethat can be accomplished by the carnage and desolation of war. The Congress which has brought the country to the very verge of ruin s now about to be registered among the things that have been, and next year we shall have a Presidential election for the successo o Mr. Lincoln. These are the potent agen cies of the Constitution, and through them the servative elements of the Union, North and South. East and West, can work and hop and pray for the restoration of peace. While then, we congratulate the nation upon we look with confidence to the adoptio of more hopeful measures and more judiious advice on the part of the Executive: to the expurgation of imbecility from our army and radicalism from our councils; and to the infusion of zeal and activity in all our military movements. But, above and beyond majestic spectacle which next year's Presidenial election will present, of a people applying

nachinery of our governmental system. ays that an East Tennessee hunter has colected about five hundred men in the mounains, who can pick a squirrel off the top of mbuscading the rebel cavalry at all points, and wiping out whole squads of them with astonishing celerity.

BerIt will be remembered that the ram Queen of the West, recently captured by the extent by citizens of New Albany. The Ledger of that city says they seem to all have escaped with Gen. Ellet, and are now doubtTHURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863.

We learn that the Senate, on Monday, by a te of 19 to 13, passed a resolution disapprove of the action of Col. Gilbert in dispersing econvention held at Frankfort on the 18th We congratulate the people upon this action. Gilbert, we have no doubt, was actual by the very best motives, and in our prev remarks upon the subject we had no desir censure that excellent officer. He commi only such an error as an exclusively military officer was liable to make. It is to be inferred that he had sufficient evidence of the disloyalty of those composing that convention to make him believe that they should not be allowed to every control of the convention to the should not be allowed to every control of the convention to the convention of th make him believe that they should not be allowed to carry out their designs. The wrong consisted in the manner in which it was done. If he had laid the evidence before the State Legislature, or before the courts, there can be no doubt that they would have furnished him with authority to do just as he did. The act was a clear and unnecessary usurpation of military power, and a people jealous of their rights will not submit to it, even when the object to be attained is a laudable one. It is very clear to us that the military in this State must be confined to the strict line of their duties. If we allow the military authority to supersede the civil in this State, our liberty is gone, and all attempts to resist the liberty is gone, and all attempts to resist the policy of the emancipationists is at an end. We hope our neighbor will acquiesce in these sentiments and coincide with the Senate in its views, candidly admitting that in his zeal he had not fully reflected upon the consequences of the course he had recommended. of the course he had recomm

We can admit no such thing, neighbor, for it untrue; we had "fully reflected upon the consequences of the course" we "recommended;" and now, after fuller reflection, we condently renew the recommendation.

We repeat what we have said on this subct. It is the duty of the military authorities to cut down the secession party wherever i rears its head in Kentucky; and we call upon those authorities vigilantly to perform their duty. The "course" we recommend is lawful; military authorities ever since Kentucky be ame the theatre of war; it has been steadily approved by the Union men of Kentucky and none more warmly than by our neighbor of the Democrat himself; and, notwithstandng the vote of a fragment of the Senate which r neighbor here parades, it is approved by the General Assembly of Kentucky. The course" is thoroughly legitimate. The act of the mititary authorities in dispersing the ession convention was not by any means a bor stigmatizes the act, but a lawful exercise of military power; it was, in view of the existing condition of Kentucky, just as lawful as the rout of a band of secessionists in arms would have been; and the notion of our neighor that the military authorities ought to have applied to the Legislature or to the courts for athority to act in the former case would have been as pertinent and as sensible in the latter case. The whole outcry appears to us unspeakably absurd.

Our neighbor, indeed, admits, or, rather, he emently contends, that no secessionist ught to be allowed to stand for office in Kentucky. But is a notorious secessionist, who, without publicly declaring his opinions, stands for office, any more an active enemy of the government than are notorious secessionists. who, without publicly declaring their opinons, meet to appoint men to stand for office, their cause? Manifestly not. On the contrary, the hostility of the latter is more glaring as well as more dangerous than that of the former. The selfsame principle covers both cases. If the military authorities cannot rightfully deal with the latter, they cannot right fully deal with the former; they have a right to deal with both or with neither. In our opinion, they have a right to deal with both. And

In this opinion certainly the General Assembly of Kentucky concurs. The facts on this point are decisive. The day following the dispersion of the convention, a memoria on behalf of the members of the convention was presented to the House, and referred to one of the standing committees of the body, waking. The House took no further notice of the subject. In short, the House indirectly but unmistakably sanctioned the action of the military authorities. In the Senate, while the body was full, no one ventured so much as to offer anything on the subject; but, when the sands of the session had run out, and, though all the secession Senators were present, nearly half the Union Senators had left, a resolution of censure, how mild or how severe we know not, was introduced and carried by a majority

of 2. The resolution was carried by an arti ce which itself attests convincingly that the udgment of the Senate is exactly the contrary of the resolution. The Frankfort Common wealth of Tuesday thus notices the affair: A SMALL SECESSION TRIUMPH.

Yesterday, after many of the Union Sena ors had left, a resolution was offered in the ienate, by Mr. Worthington, censuring Co-libert for dispersing the rebel Convention ssembled here on the 18th of February. I assed the Senate by a majority of 2—ag vote of 12. All the secessionists being thus a vote of 26 Senators is attempted almed off as the voice of the Senate. orotest against any such trickery.

If it was the desire of this Legislature, of even of the Senate, to censure Col. Gilbert the proper time was on the day after the contention.

rention. They dare not attempt such a thing hen. And even yesterday they dare not make he resolution a joint one, knowing that the Iouse would kill it. House would kill it.

Of the so-called Union Senators, who voted
for this resolution, we have nothing to say
further than this: Mr. Speaker Fisk, who voted
for it, the very day of the dispersion of the
convention openly approved of the course of
Col. Gilbert; and we are informed, that, at
the agaliset moment, thereafter he took Col.

the earliest moment thereafter, he took Col Gilbert by the hand and congratulated him upon his conduct.

What has come over the spirit of his dre

the dispersed the convention, and we say so tet. The time that has elapsed between that raiseworthy action, and the passage of the mall secesh resolution, above referred to, has

This is the resolution on the strength of which our neighbor complacently invites us to epudiate our views and the views of the nion men of Kentucky. We surely canno be accused of churlishness in respectfully but peremptorily declining our neighbor's invita

One word more. "If." says our neighbo

we allow the military authority to super

and all attempts to resist the policy of the

have shown that the military author ities, in dealing with secessionists tively hostile to the govern ourned into the very heart of the nation, actucky, do not wrongfully supersede the civil omplishing a peaceful but thorough revolu authorities, but simply act within their own tion with the freeman's mightiest weaponlawful sphere; they do only what they have a clear right to do. But if they should set up the ballot-and bringing back again into har emancipation candidates, and arrest the Union monious working the temporarily disturbed Our neighbor, if we understand him, thinks such a step as this is possible, and would guard against it by condemning the dispersion of the secession convention! But of what avail the tallest oak with their long rifles, and is would this be, whilst he applauds the arre of secessionists who stand for office? This last is more especially the form under which the nsurpation would mask itself. Our neighbor doesn't go far enough, and he couldn't go far enough, without condemning the exercise of all military power whatever in Kentucky, and that would but pave the way for the militar

despotism of the rebels. It would be jumping

out of the frying-pan into the fire. Our neigh-

nilitary power in Kentucky by opposing the

ight as well at once call for the dis tatorship. The true dependence of Ken tucky is not as we conceive in such counsel as this but in the brave hearts and unite the people of Kentucky as one man, in esistance to the death. And the whole country knows it. Therein lies our security, if there is indeed any danger in the case. Whether there is or not, we have no fears. Ken-Meanwhile, we shall best consult her right and honor, as well as the prosperity of the national cause, by offering no blind and factious opposition to the legitimate and wonted exercise of military power within her borders. Let us keep our own skirts clear, so that, if the worst shall come to the worst, we can meet it with our moral strength unshorn. For our own part, however, we have not yet ceased to

P.S. Since the remarks above were written we have received the proceedings of the close the Legislature, from which it appears that the resolution mentioned by our neighbor was reconsidered and dropped by the Senate. Thus the Senate ranged itself on this subject alongside the House, with a significance all the more distinct from the insidious effort made to entrap the body into a contrary pos "We congratulate the people upon this action." It puts the sentiments of the General Assemoly in the case beyond the reach even of cavil. candidly admitting that in his zeal he had no fully reflected upon the consequences of the ourse he had recommended."

tope for the best.

The rebel organs, of whatever descripion, make recognition and separation the ultimate and only terms upon which they will lay down their arms. This being the case here can be but one course for loyal men to sue, and that is to fight the quarrel out. We of Kentucky have taken our position dispassionately; we have weighed well the cost and sacrifices; and, though we have been pained beyond measure to place ourselves in an attitude of hostility to old friends so long usurpation of military power," as our neigh- bound to us by mutual interests and please associations, we have not felt at liberty to do otherwise. They would have it so. And in doing this we yield to none in the earnestness of our defence of the Constitution, nor can we permit our political truth and honesty to be derided because we see that treason is a crime of blackest dye and will not call it patriot We can understand, if others cannot, how a union of consent can be defended by force of arms, when asssailed by force, and as long resists our laws, and defice their officers, long are we bound to prosecute all efforts to crush this wicked, wanton, and causeless re bellion. The Union must be preserved; private honor and the public safety alike demand that this accursed heresy of secession shall be exterminated from the American contin We cannot and will not surrender the price and to plot generally for the advancement of less legacy of our fathers, and we will not permit our brothers to attempt a violent par-

tmost stretch of human endurance. What effect, then, can the talk about per at any price have but to deceive the people in ebellion and lead them to believe that persistnce in their course of insurrection will weary out, appal, or deter the friends of the Union in the prosecution of the war? Months ago the in this opinion our neighbor of the Democrat | Charleston Courier drew this sad picture of

> The continuance of this contest involves i ects every promise and turns away from ever ign. Our foe is as active and determined and test has not been potent enough to acco

This wail, though it was wrung from the very agony of a malignant foe, sinks deep into our sympathies, and we believe that every of the war with redoubled vigor. The rebels will not accept peace without the destruction of the government. We will not grant it on these terms; and, therefore, the quicker peace is conquered, the sooner will the South be reompels the services of tender youth and hoary ge in the army; the sooner will all the frightful calamities depicted by the Charleston Courier be averted; the sooner will our cour an war; and the sooner will the enfranchised Union sentiment of the seceding States com-

out troops in motion to look after them. The to Evansville and pressed into service the D. B. Campbell, which had just arrived from South Carrollton or Rochester Cant Combs South Carrollton or Rochester. Capt. Combs, who was temporarily in command of the Campbell, threw all obstacles in the way of getting the Campbell off that he possibly ould, but Colonel Foster is not easily thwarted in carrying out his plans. He gave Capt. Combs till 10 P. M. on Thursday to get ready. The crew of the boat had slipped off, but ing into the service several "citizens of Africa descent," and placing over them a guard obtained from headquarters in Evansville. Notwitstanding the many difficulties in the way, the Campbell was all ready at 10 o'clock,

and got under way.

At Spottsville she took on board the troop ent from Henderson, and proceeded to Woodbury. Not a rebel was found on the way and t was learned that the fifteen rebels who captured and paroled the Gilmore had hastened o leave the country, but are being vigorously nunted down by the 12th and 8th Kentucky cavalry. They were mere stragglers from sueaked into that country to recuperate. Gen. Manson has levied on the community n which these rebels were harbored for comensation for the Government property de-

secure the quiet and safe navigation of Gr

ansville on Sunday at noon. The Ollie Sullivan, as we have before stated, collapsed her

s strikingly proved by the fact, that, according to the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, for every dollar expended by them in the war they have not been able to raise more than they have not been able to raise more than pits. The 47th lost 115 men.

3d Michigan cavalry, a part of Gen. Jerry Sullivan's force, attacked a body of rebels under Capt. Newsome, at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, some eighteen miles below Pittsburg Landing capturing sixty-eight prisoners, including eight officers, killing and wounding some. They also captured forty horses, a quantity of arms, &c. Capt. Newsome had his right arm shattered in the en-

The 3d Michigan was commanded by Capt Cicero Newall, who received a severe but not langerous wound, from a carbine ball, in the fleshy part of his leg. The town, with commissary and other stores, was burned, after which the 3d returned to Lexington, Tenn. We learn from the Evansville Journal that Capt. Newall, who led this brilliant dash, has been for some days in that city nursing his

Speaker Grow, of the Federal House of Representatives, has received the compliment of a unanimous vote, moved by Mr. Pendletiality as presiding officer. It may be ly asserted that the popular branch of Congress has seldom been more admirably conducted than during the Speakership of Mr. Grow. Though he is an ultra Republican politician, he never permitted his party feelings to interfere with the just administration of his office, and his knowledge of parliamentary law appears equal to that of

Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, and all other officers cost the country so much in salaries that she cannot afford to have them idle. Why is not every one of them either in active service or in private life? Why, when our finances are in such a condition, is a single dollar paid

out that is not actually earned? The fact is, a great many persons connected with our armies get pay and render no service, while a great many others render service and get no pay.

doning the Queen of the West, spiked all his guns most effectually, and succeeded in taking off all valuables and all his men except the sick, only for whose sake the Queen was saved from the flames. Colonel Ellet, with his crew, took to the De Soto, and ran down to the mouth of the river, where he met the cated the state of affairs. The Indianola at once proceeded up Red River.

city daily, having been compelled to abandon their homes, owing to the cruelties of their rebel oppressors. The New Albany Ledger says that eighteen or twenty of these refugees Chicago Railroad yesterday.

We are assured that Gen. Rosecrans's army is invincible. It will fight as if a thousand Fourth-of-Julys and birthdays of Washington were burning in its veins.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT NEAR WILMINGTON.—The Philadelphia North American of Wednesday gives the following account of the powder-mill explosion at Wilmington, previously reported

ternoon a concussion of the earth was experenced in this city that was intensely puzzling as to its origin. Windows rattled, plaster as to its origin. Windows rattled, plastered walls cracked, crockeryware tumbled from shelves, and in some places fissures opened in the ground. In a large grocery store in Chestnut street, a broad shelf, laden with bot

ing the afternoon, seeking for the results

families of the workmen living in the adjacent hamlet were stunned as by an electric stroke

Union sentiment of the seceding States commingle with the loyal portions of the country, to garland the land again with happiness and burst out in enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment to the old flag, the old government, and the old fraternal relations. Loyal bayonets must liberate that sentiment which is now enthralled by rebel steel.

Affairs on Green River.—As soon as the news of the capture of the Hetty Gilmore, on Green river, by the guerillas, reached head-quarters at Henderson. Colonel Foster at once

down and negotiate with them, was tabled after an exciting debate. The majority are

solute after to-morrow, they will come back and assist in passing the appropriation bills and such other measures as may be necessary to put money in their pockets. CAIRO, March 3.

The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday says we have a report, confidently believed in well informed circles below, that the rebels are evacnormal circles below, mat the rebels are evacuating Vickshurg.

The gunboat Carondelet and five others are reported as having reached the Tallahatchie river by way of Yazoo Pass.

The reports are still favorable from Lake

The track of the Memphis and Charlesto Railroad near Moscow has been submerged for several days. On Friday last it was moved several feet, and the bridge sunk so that trains

river, near Savannab, by the iron

troops were then under orders to embark, an the next steamer will probably bring intelli-gence of an attack on Charleston. SALT LAKE CITY, March 3.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863,

We publish elsewhere the eloquent and neautiful message of Governor Robinson in resenting to the Legislature the war-worn message will be read with pride and delight by every true Kentuckian.

Great Britain has been made by a communi- party in power at Washington, defy th aretence of preparing a fleet of war steamers tional. This is their case as they themselv for Berkenhead, has in his shipyard two pow- case is wholly indefensible; so much is ob on the same premises another steam ram, and that popular sentiment of devotion to law ar The writer says that Capt. Bullock, who commanded the "290", is daily in attendance, suending their progress, and wants to now whether the Captain holds his commis-Davis. In the yard of Miller & Son, Liverpool, a propeller schooner is nearly completed, upon the plan of American coasters, being almost flat bottomed; she is built for fast sail- the patience of the people, we are amazed ing under canvas, is to be armed with 9-pound- the recklessness with which prominent Reer guns, and it is commonly reputed that she belongs to the Confederacy. Lawrence & Son, also on the Mersey, are building a large screw publicans mad? Or do they really desire to steamer "for the Emperor of China." Fraser,
Trenholm, & Co., of Liverpool, the "depositamonopoly of disinterested patriotism. But ho ries," as they are styled, of the Confederate States, have contracted for a three thou-sand ton vessel, to be built at Stockhom. What do we see? While the loyal people a body, under the terrible pressure of Reput Thompson Brothers, on the Clyde, are con- Lican usurpation, are standing heroically by the structing a powerful armada ram "for the Emperor of China," to be ready on the 9th of screw steamers, now lying in the Clyde. The of a somewhat authentic kind says one of them is partly owned by 'the Chinese' and partly ndividuals at Nassau. New Providence. It s publicly announced that she is soon to be ston. Her name is the Virginia. The yards of the Clyde and the Mersey to designate exhibition of partyism. It deserves the ear Confederates, and the 'Emperor of China' Scott and Greenoch are completing a fine iron their conduct. We entreat them to do so. screw steamer, intended for the trade between Charleston and Savannah, and, towards the Virginia was launched from Blachard's yard at Port Glasgow, which, common report says, is intended for the "Chinese. The writer who addresses this information

to the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs various descriptions, in differe stages of com-pleteness, might be enumerated in this "Chinese" category. He says the 7th section of the 59th Geo. III, cap. 69, prohibits, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, with fornishing, fitting out, or arming, of any vessel, to be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State, or potentate, with intent to comnit hostilities against the subjects or citizens of any prince or State "with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war," and asks, "Do and a searching investigation into the nature

of these transactions for the 'Chinese?' "
We know from the past how much the British cabinet will regard their pledges of neutrality when they interfere with the schemes to aid the rebellion, which it is hoped by them truth, for he gives the names and location of factor and agent of the Confed-He sums up other proof to show how greatly the conspiracy has been indebted to arrangements are accountants, men of standing in London, and the conditions of the contract are that parties undertaking to run the
to the seaboard. blockade with materials and munitions are guaranteed return cargoes of cotton at seven cents a pound for the greatly exaggerated value of the vessels and contraband articles, and amount. These vessels are insured at Lloyd's at high risk premiums; if they run the blockade and get home, the enormous profits on the cotton are ample remuneration for the venture, and the bonds are cancelled; if they are captured, the bonds bearing a high interest are retained for security. The option is given to the owners of selling the ships to the Conederates if they reach their destination and will not hazard a return voyage, and these go to form the nucleus of a navy, and thus Brit-

will Lord Palmerston, the Secretary of For- Wood Factory, on their retreat from Fort eign Affairs, hazard an opinion upon this Donelson.

A BASE SCOUNDREL .- Some days ago the less outrages in Maury county, Tenn. Several refugees who are well acquainted with him dwell, in unbroken concord for years. have given some interesting incidents in his borse stealing association will be the soul of history. Kirk murdered a man some three political bully, and probably murdered his victim for pay, as the man had a fierce quarrel with Captain Kirk's political friend. was tried at the Maury Circuit Court, and sentenced to fifteen years' confine ment in the penitentiary. Application was made to the Supreme Court for a new trial. which was granted. Pending his confinement in jail, A. J. Polk, a brother of General Polk, and W. V. Thompson, a nephew of Gen. Pillow, made application for his release, on condition that he would enter the rebel ser-Kirk was let out, and he now holds a

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4. There is no quarum in the House yet, th Republicans still standing out, and no busines done beyond reports on claims for incorpora-tion in the specific appropriation bill. Telegraphic Despatch.

Day after day, for we know not how long this announcement has appeared regularly i flags of certain Kentucky regiments. The our telegraphic columns. It has become as eyesore to thoughtful patriots, as it is a re proach to the men whose contumacy it pub lishes. The action of these men is revolution Another disclosure as to the mode of ary in principle, and yet more revolutiona ailding a rebel navy in the dockyards of in example. They, being members of th cation in the London News addressed to Lord | forms of the government, in order to resist th almerston. The letter states that, under the enactment of a law alleged to be unconstitu or the Emperor of China, Mr. Laird, M. P. state it. We accept their own statement. Th vious; but, what is more than this, it is direct which are rams, partially iron-clad, and also ly levelled with the whole force of example a all are expected to be finished early in April. order which now constitutes the sole barrie between the nation and anarchy, and which the party in power by its own unconstitutions acts is and has long been straining to the ver utmost. The inherent revolutionary tendence sion from his Celestial Majesty or from Jeff of the case is aggravated frightfully by all th

circumstances that attend it. When we think of the fearful strain th Republican Administration is putting upo monopoly of disinterested patriotism. But how does their conduct tally with this modest claim constitution, and nobly avowing their dete mination to seek redress through the forms April, and Peter Denny has built two fine the government alone, the Republicans in th Legislature of Indiana, under the mere appre correspondent significantly adds that "report hension of legislation which they deem un constitutional, are rushing into revolu tionary resistance, and trampling the forms of the government into the dust. And the Re publicans in the Legislature of Illinois hav loyed on the line between Nassau and done the same thing under a pressure stil more slight. Certainly this is a most unseem term 'Chinese' is in general use in the building | ly as well as a most pernicious and dangerou est rebuke of patriots everywhere. Of a has ne other signification in this connection times, this is not the time for such an exhibit than to personify Jefferson Davis. The 'Chi- tion, and, of all men, the Republicans are no nese' have been striving very hard to purchase | the men to make it. With what grace can the sister vessel to the Virginia, through one they ask others not to resort to revolution un of their agents in Liverpool, but Mr. Denny der provocation when they themselves rus uilt and lost the Memphis, and he requires the into it without any? It appears to us impo Celestials to pay cash down before he parts sible that these men have reflected upon the with his property." Besides these, Messrs. obvious character and inevitable tendency o

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILBOAD.—This im portant and valuable thoroughfare between the East and West, as our readers are advised was reopened early in January, after an in terregrum of four months, caused by the Ar tietam campaign and the destruction of som thirty miles of the track and bridges by th enemy under Stonewall Jackson in person That was the third time in which this ene getic corporation has, since the beginning the war, risen Phœnix-like from the ashes the great ravager and desolator. With an e ergy unparalleled, and from its own resource lusively, as we understand, the Baltimo and Ohio Company has achieved results th ought to command for it the respect and a miration of the world, but especially of o Western communities, whose interests are much identified with it.

We used to hear some doubt expressed as the ability of the road to maintain itself after its last reopening, but we are glad to learn that these doubts have entirely vanished, and that the road is evidently freer from liabili to military interruption than at any previo period of the war. Independent of the prese ocation of the rebel armies-which wou make it impracticable for them to disturb th will destroy the political and commercial su- road—the Government has, under General premacy of the United States. The writer in Schenck, Kelley, Milroy, and others, such well at command, as to make any movemen looking to a further interference with the roa

entirely futile. With the restoration of public confidence aid extended to it by British which these and other circumstances insurcapitalists. He says that two years before it the company has just established a second oke out their co-operation had been secured daily through passenger train, and now con through the instrumentality of the highest nect at the Ohio river with the morning and diplomatic agents of the United States then in Great Britain; that large advances upon cot- ville, Indianapolis, and other points. Wit ton, tobacco, and rice were promised, and its facilities of direct communication wit arances were given in the event of seces- Washington, without change of cars betwee sion and war that almost any amount of pecuniary aid could be procured from that quarter. and improved sleeping cars just introduced or Powerful combinations, comprising the mon- all its night trains, and other enterprising ar etary, mercantile, and shipping interests, have been formed; as much as £20,000 have been line will no doubt have its old popularity an subscribed by individual members; and in one success restored. Added to all this, the won instance five millions sterling can be traced derful historic interest belonging to the route as the financial result of a single operation. on account of its traversing for so great a dis He further states that not many days previous to the date of his letter, Feb. 11, lists were lends a peculiarity and attraction which traxhibited by a Confederate agent, in which ellers will no doubt soon come to appreciate. chester men of high standing figured for We see by the Baltimore papers that the

large sums they had recently subscribed in aid road is doing an immense freight business of the Confederates. Another emissary is more than five hundred car loads of Wester now in England, duly accredited by Jeff Da-produce, live stock, and coal having reache vis and indorsed by Mason, whose object is to Baltimore in one day. In this department of negotiate a loan and conclude arrangements for the supply of munitions of war. The writer says portance to the producing regions of the great portance to the great porta the factors who have agreed to carry out these West, which are now so seriously depresse

A LIVELY SKIRMISH .-- An officer of the Eas Tennessee brigade furnishes the details of a skirmish with the rebels near Bradyville, Tenalso receive Confederate bonds to cover the nessee. A foraging party went out to Bradyville, intending to get after John Morgan They were decidedly sv ccessful, killing at tha point seven rebels, capturing one hundred and nineteen prisoners, ho rses, saddles, and equip ments, and putting Use others to flight. Mor gan, as usual, was in the rear somewher about-precisely where is unknown. We had three men wounded-two severely, the third slightly-but none killed.

MURDERS BY GUERILLAS.—A refugee liability informs the Nashville Union that Marshal Adoock, a Union man of worth and ish capital and it alone furnishes the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the war.

Marshal Adorsck, a Union man of worth and respectability, living four miles north of Co-All these unfriendly acts are permitted, and lumbia, Ter.n., on the Franklin turnpike, was the British authorities suppose they can blind shot by some of Forrest's men some days ago the world by assuming that the ships are for His body remained five days unburied, when the Celestial Empire, but the writer, who gives us the important information, asks, "Does anybody outside of a lunatic asylum husband. John McCaleb, a peaceable and believe that the Emperor of China is in imme- worthy loyal citizen of Hickman county, was diate want of a fleet of war steamers," and shot by Forrest's men, recently near Pipe

LE People wonder why the rebels are so anited. A contemporary says it is not sur-Nashville Union mentioned that a guerilla prising. There is a mysterious cohesion in chief, Captain Kirk, was perpetrating number- crime. A gang of pirates will stick to each other like burs. A company of bandits will harmony while there is work to do. years ago under circumstances which made it was discord even in heaven before Lucifer wa aggravated offence. He was a bired expelled; but we have no account of discord

We understand that John B. Herndo Mason, is a candidate for the office of Reg ister of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention of the 18th of March Having known Mr. Herndon long and wel we can say with confidence that he thoroughly qualified for the office he seeks He is a faithful and accomplished man of bus ness and as true a patriot as the State con

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The General Assembly of Kentucky, int session, on Monday, March 2d, receive om the Governor the following message, a npanied by the flags of the 15th, 17th While the message was being read there were out few dry eyes in that vast assemblage:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, February 28, 1863. men of the Senate and House of Repr sentatives:
A number of mementoes of Kentucky valo and Kentucky patriotism, as those character-stic virtues have been illustrated in the pro-cress of the war for the suppression of the xisting rebellion, have been placed in my lands, which it is the purpose of this commu-nication to place in yours, for such disposition is your judgment may suggest. They are the torm-tossed and leaden-tattered flags of sevral of our regiments now in the field, in dence of the Government of our fathers, and of the rights and honor of the State. While hey justly demand at our hands that careful onsideration and protection which all such aementoes of the heroism, gallantry, and erve, they are still more to be prized and herished as heiriooms for those who are to ome after us; whose mouraful history and aute eloquence will in after times cause to be roperly appreciated the heroic virtues and anny patriotism of those of our fellow-citi-ens who perilled all that was dear to them in his wicked, unnatural, and unjust war for

his wicked, unnatural, and unjust war for he destruction of a government whose equal, a all the objects for which government is instituted among men, is not to be found in the records of the past or upon the pages of the present of the world's history.

One of these banners was that under which he 15th regiment of Kentucky voluncers (and, by the way, it is a source of pride and gratulation to every Kentuckian that we have never had occasion to resort to any other system than that of volunteering to fill up our nuotas for this war—Kentucky having no such iystem than that of volunteering to fill up our uotas for this war.—Kentucky having no such word as drafting where the defence of the Bovernment of Washington and his compeers of the Revolution is concerned) was rallied in the memorable battle of Chaplin Hills. Of all hose who figured upon that eventful field of blood none suffered more severely than the allant 15th. All her field officers were pierced by he bullets of the enemy; two of them, he gifted and accomplished Jouett, and the brave and daring Campbell, offering up their ives on the field; and the third, its distinguished, gallant, and worthy leader, Colonel tope, a few days after; while its ranks were iterally swept as with the besom of destruction. And of all the cherished sons of Kenucky who have met death in this cruel and mnatural war, in the faithful discharge of duty, there are none who are more sincerely. y he bullets of the enemy; two of them, unnatural war, in the faithful discharge of duty, there are none who are more sincerely amented than that noble trio of patriot soliiers, and to none does the Commonwealth owe a more grateful and enduring tribute of orrow and affection. History will do justice their gallant deeds and heroic daring, and the proud inscription that marks the spot of ueir sepulture will record the fact that they died at the post of duty and were among "the prayest of the heave"."

bravest of the brave."

In the midst of this bloody drama where eath was holding his carnival and strong men were falling everywhere, the color-bearer of his regiment fell. Upon his fall the flag was eized by a youthful Captain, who had not yet ttained to the years of majority. Under its spiring folds the remnant of the decimated egiment was rallied; and, in a hand to hand egiment was rallied; and, in a hand to hand encontre, after it had been wrested from his rasp by overpowering numerical strength, it was recaptured and securely held until the lose of the dreadful conflict. So marked was he heroism of that young officer, and so launtless his courage in defence of that flag, hat his noble Colonel corpolimented him on he field with the present of the colors he had o nobly defended. This boy Captain, after he fortunes of the day his depthasized his rege fortunes of the day had orp hanized his reg-nent, was made its Crilonel, and was the oungest regimental commander in the ser-ce. I take especiai pride in saying that that issunction was conferred upon him by me, and that it was done not only without solicitation on his part, but even without his knowledge. In the progress of events his regiment was alled to take part in the recent bloody battle of Stone Biver, near Murfreesboro, where it gain covered itself with imperishable laurels. In that battle, however, the boy-Colonel fell, povered with wounds, and now fills a soldier's rave, adding another to the long list of honpowered with wounds, and now fills a soldier's rave, adding another to the long list of homed dead who have offered up their lives for the country in the present war, whose ungallantly leading his men to the victory ch crowned our arms on that eventful day, reposing in the arms of death before he spermitted to participate in the triumphant eans of the victors.

Before going into his last battle, he caused the old and tattered flag of the regiment, which ad been presented to him as the reward of his nect ersonal prowess, to be conveyed to me, ac-

wish the Joody battle-field of thapin and wish it preserved among the archives of the State, wish it preserved among the archives of the State, are in future years we may visit it; the sight of ich will recall the recollection that Kentucky's are true to the reputation of the children of the ark and bloody ground."

Respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. FORMAN, Col., Commanding 15th Reg. Ky. Vol. Infantry.

Col. Commanding 15th Reg. Ky. Vol. Infantry.

Another of the flags which has been placed in my hands for preservation among the chershed archives of the Commonwealth, is that which rallied to duty the gallant 17th Kenncky Volunteers. The inscriptions upon its folds attest the signal services which have been performed by the regiment to which it belonged; the dangers through which it passed, and the glory which it achieved. Fort Doncison, Shitoh, Corinth—names which have been rendered historic by the great events with which they are associated and which will ever constitute sources of real satisfaction to the loyal and true of this nation—are emblazoned on this proud pennant, and will link forever this gallant regiment with those immortal battle-fields. This regiment is still in the service, and whenever the occasion offers, it will in the future, as in the past, be ready to vindicate the claim of Kentucky, of which it is one of the noblest representatives, to the just distinction to which she has entitled herself in this war, of being true to the Government of our fathers, and to the noble Constitution which constitutes its bond of Union.

This flag was presented to me for preservation along with other mementoes of the terrible realities of the existing convulsion by its late gallant commander, Col. John H. McHenry, jr. I regret to say that he was commander, out is so no longer. He was ostracised for an order to his regiment, growing out of a compolication of a comestic question with our na-Another of the flags which has been placed but is so no longer. He was ostracised for an order to his regiment, growing out of a complication of a domestic question with our national difficulties—an order which was just in itself, and in accordance with the clearest dictates of a sound and enlightened policy. But I will not dwell upon the circumstances of his fismissal from the public service; and will only add that, although deprived of his position in the army, he is a citizen none the less nonored and respected by his countrymen for naving, in the discharge of what he considered his duty, differed with those who hold, temporarily, in their hands the power to reward and punish.

This flag was placed in my hands with this

This flag was placed in my hands with this FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 16, 1663. Excellency.

5 F. Ropinson—Drag Sig: Accompanying this that the Flag of the 47th Regiment Kentucky Vol., which regiment I have had the honor to controm the commencement of its organization uptime when by a recent order from the War Denni I was dismissed the service of the Unite.

tates.

Uson taking leave of the regiment I was charged by the member, with the custody of this Fleg, the ins rip lone upon which you will discover are emblemati at of the history of the regiment as well as of the Fig. The soldiers who compose that regiment were the ply representatives from Kentucky at the bat le onsideration of the gallantry of the soldiers of the regiment, I ask your Excellency, as the hear

In consideration of the galiabity of the soliders of he lith regiment, I ask your Excellency, as the hear our beloved Commonwealth, to accept this fing an give it a place among the archives of the State, and feel that their deeds have given them at least at umble place in the history of their country. I am, sir, with great respect, your of the state of JOHN H. McHENRY, JR. The gallant 6th Kentucky has also renested that two of its war-worn banners hall be preserved. This regiment is com-nanded by Col. Walter C. Whitaker, the distinguished Senator from the sixth district, and as brave a spirit as ever unsheathed a word in a righteous cause. It has signalized its valor in two of the hardest fought battles of the war, and six of the heaviest skirmishes. The fields of Shiloh, Corinth, Pine Point, Lavergne, Stewart's Creek, Woodbury, Danville, and Stone River, will forever hear testimony to the distinguished gallantry and heroic bearing of this noble band of Kentucky soldiers, and be their patriotic devotion to the cause of constitutional freedom, their toils and hardships in the cause of the Union almost from the commencement of this war, and their powerful stinguished Senator from the sixth dist ause of the Union almost from the comSATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

of war, is as ready and anxious now to meet the enemies of their country and peace as when first its brave spirits marched to the music of the Union to testify to the truth of

his explanatory note: FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

e it was given into our keeping it has been tres

ith glory. Not a stain rests on it, 'Tis untarnished as honor's

ply its place.

How't shall be borne, our past under the old flag shall be our guerdon for the friture under the new.

WALTER C. WHITTAKER,

Col. oth ky. Infantry.

Col. 6th Ky. Infantry.

Col. 6th Ky. Infantry.

Col. 6th Ky. Infantry.

Col. 6th Ky. Infantry.

Which it has been borne:

Battles—Shitoh, Stone River.

Shirmishes—Corinth, Danville, Ky., Pine Point, in
Rockcastle, Stewart's Creek, Tenn., Lavergne, Stone
River, Woodbury.

The other mementoes which I have the hon-

or to place at your disposal were brought from Tennessee by the gentlemen constituting the commission which I recently sent to the Army

of the Cumberland to look after the sick and wounded of the Kentucky regiments now in that locality. In their report to me of the re-sult of their mission, they thus refer to these

flags: "We were pleased to have been made the

bearers to your Excellency of the tattered re-mains of three flags that were nobly borne amid the storm of battle by the gallant sons

The colors of the 9th regiment (Colone

he terrible encounter through which they

"The third flag is that of the 21st Regiment

The third has is that of the 21st Regiment (Colonel Price). It was borne in the battle by Corporal E. C. Hockersmith. At one time the Corporal seemed to be within the grasp of the enemy, who were vigorously pressing our troops back. There appeared to be no hope of escape, and he was summoned to surrender. His reply was worthy of the brave and undannted soldier. It surrender was according to the control of th

daunted soldier. "I surrender my person but my flag never?" At the same time, by

sts in that portion of Dixie:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TALLAHOMA, TENN., Feb. 11, 1863.)
The General commanding this department learns with regret that there are in Tennessee a number of evil-disposed persons who, instead of contributing to the freeing of our country from abolition invasion, are inciting those who are, to the disgraceful crime of deviation, and headers and the second of the second of

tect those who incite soldiers to desert, or

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 25, 1863.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Copmi'r Int. Revenue:
Sir: I have had several times lately this question put to me: "Does a deed of partition, ordered by a court, require to be stamped, and, if so, what amount?"
I have answered that a stamp is required; and, if no consideration is expressed, a value must be fixed and stamped accordingly. Am Light?

The Commissioner answers: "In all cases of conveyance of real estate by deed, the stampa used must answer to the value of the estate conveyed. Where the consideration is nominal, the value of the roperty conveyed is the measure of the stamp duty."

GENERALS KILLED DURING THE WAR.

I. Stevens, Massachusetts, at Chantilly, Septem

ber 17, 1862. Brigadier Generals.
N. Lyon, Connecticut, at Springfield, August 10, 186
W. H. L. Wallace, Illinois, at Salioh, April 6, 1862.
T. Williams, Michigan, at Baton Rouge, August, 68
E. L. McCook, Uhio, by guerilias in Tennessee, At

ember 13, 1862. C.T. Jackson, Pennsylvania, at Fredericksburg, De-ember 13, 1862. J. W. Sill, Ohio, at Murfreesboro, December 31, '62. Total-18

General Regular Army, A. S. Johnston, Texas, at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Brigadier Generals.
R. S. Garnett, Virginia, at Carrick's Ford, July 10

B. E. Bee, South Carolina, at Manassas, July 21,

662. H. Gladden, Louisiana, at Shiloh, April 7, 1862. T. W. Ashby, Virginia, in a skirmish, May, 1862. Robert Hatton, Tennessee, at Seven Pines, May

1862. John T. Hughes, Missouri, at Independence, August

nember 17, 1862. R. R. R. Cobb, Georgia, at Fredericksburg, Decem-

ber 13, 1862. Maxy Gregg, South Carolina, at Fredericksburg, De-cember 13, 1862. James E. Rains, Tennessee, at Murfreesboro, De-

ch, North Carolina, at Antietam, Sep-

K. Zollicoffer, Tennessee, at Somerset, Januar

o, Pennsylvania, at South Mountain, Sep

1862. hardson, Michigan, at Antietam, Septem-

Very respectfully, PHILIP SPEED.

right?
I have the honor to remain,

who may harbor those who have deserted, and summary punishment applied in every in-stance. J. P. JONES, A. I. Gen'l,

t. he threw the flag far into

The editor of the Journal still adheres to th it is admitted that no class of men have a righ trive ways and means to place Kentuck in the rebellion, the case is not met.

Louisville Democrat

which represents this Commonwealth in the monument erected to the Father of his country at the national metropolis: "Under the auspices of heaven, and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up The colors of this regiment were delivered to me by Colonel Whitaker, together with It is met exactly; for our neighbor himself has admitted that the "class of men" who composed "the late convention at Frankfort To the Governor of Kentucky:

The 6th Kentucky Regiment sends to you by the bearer, Lieut. Richard T. Whitakor, and entrusts to your care the time-worn, battled-marked flag of our ssembled "to contrive ways and means to place Kentucky in the rebellion." Witnes the following language of our neighbor: We believe, however, that the convention Since it was given into our keeping it has been treas-red, revered, and honored as the proud, beautiful, ignificant emblem of our country's power and justice. On the bloodiest battle fields, crimsoned by our lood for our country's honor and safety, in the fercest of the fray it has floated amid the tempest of death. It is almost riddled by the shell and shot of the foe, at has always witnessed the triumph of our arms ever reason and rebellion. This consecrated and hallowed by the blood of many of her brave officers and men; under it the 6th has ought with honor; under it her soldiers have died rith glory.

was gotten up in aid of secession purposes; for it assumed the name of the Democratic party as a cloak to its designs, hoping thus to mis lead the people. Under the disguise of this honored name, its leaders and those who proosed to inaugurate this movement to benefit he South and take Kentucky out of the Un-Our neighbor also declared, in the same

article from which we take this extract, "that the squad of secessionists assembled at Frankfort on the 18th inst., under the name of 'Democracy,' were but the supporters and sympathizers of the rebellion. Such was notoriously the true character of the convention. Consequently, the convention itself was an overt act. It was composed of notorious secessionists, the bare assembling of whom, with the avowed purpose of plotting for the offices of the State, constituted active hostility to the government. Secessionist have no more right peaceably to assemble with the avowed purpose of plotting for office than they have peaceably to stand for office. Loyal men have an unquestionable right to do both; but secessionists, being public enemies at heart, have no right to do the one or the amid the storm of battle by the gallant sons of Kentucky. They are no longer fit for use in the field, and are sent to your Excellency with the hope that they may not be thought unworthy of a place of honor in the archives of the State. There are interesting incidents connected with each of these standards.

"It will be observed that the colors of the 8th regiment (Ool. Barnes) is almost completely destroyed. It was upheld amid showers of shot and shell, by Edgar Park, company C, until the missiles of the foe had pierced, again and again, its every fold. Finally, the staff was twice struck and shivered to pieces. The enemy was crowding closely around the undaunted standard bearer—the broken staff could be no longer grasped; but he quickly gathered the remnants of the flag and bore them rapidly to those who defended it with an intendity rarely equalled and never sure other in a State which is the theatre of war, and in such a State the military authoritie have an unquestionable right to deal with secessionists who do either, for the reason that the doing of either by secessionists is an active manifestation of the public enmity they cherish. This is as we conceive the law and philosophy of the whole matter. So long as the secessionists of Kentucky do not act upon their opinions, they are entitled to be left unmolested and to be protected; but, the noment they proceed to carry their opinons into effect, whether by standing for office or by plotting for office or by taking thered the remnants of the flag and bore em rapidly to those who defended it with an trepidity rarely equalled and never surup arms or by giving information to the nemy or by any other means, they voluntary come out from the lawful shelter of Grider) have waved in triumph in many brilliant skirmishes, at Shiloh and Stone River. In the latter engagement, the standard-bearer, John T. Raglan, was killed at his post. In a non-combatant enemies, and are liable to be dealt with as active enemies within the spher of military operations. If the secessionist John T. Ragian, was killed at his post. In a moment the colors were seized by private Moses Roach, who begged the Colonel, then near at hand, to permit him to retain them, declaring that he would plant and defend them wherever the Colonel might desire. He redeemed his pledge, and the remnant now returned to the State exhibits many marks of the terrible encounter through which they

Kentucky desire to remain unmoles ed and protected, let them keep their opinions to themselves, and behave in all other respects as becomes non-com batant enemies on the theatre of war; for, if they do not, most certainly they will be neither protected nor unmolested. On this point the policy of the loyal men of Kentucky was determined when the secession armie first invaded the State, and the policy has been resolutely but generously adhered to ever since. It will not be departed from now. But our neighbor of the Democrat, not connt with asserting the right of the secession ists of Kentucky to organize and plot for the

vigorous effort, he threw the flag far into the river. This did not escape the notice of an other gallant soldier. Sergean John T. Gunnrushed forward and promptly recovered the colors, from which he did not part until he had planted them on some captured pieces of artillery, at the time of their capture. We are heavy to say that by some sudden turn in the advancement of the rebellion, at length roundly declares himself in favor of recognizing the cessionists as a legitimate party, and of perting them to stand for office. He says: What was to be lost by letting the conven What was to be lost by letting the convention proceed? Two years ago we had free elections, and the Southern Rights party returned only twenty-six members of the Legislature out of one hundred. What reason have we to tear a free election now? The people of this State occupy the same position now they did two years ago. They were for the "These standards, around which cluster so many glorious memories, it is hoped, will be placed in the archives of the State as mementoes of the daring of our soldiers, while others will be furnished to take their places in the field, inscribed with the name of "Stone River," where the bravery and endurance of the sons of Kentucky were conspicuously displayed. It is proper that we should say that the base of the sons of the

played. It is proper that we should say that we have heard of interesting incidents connected with the defence and preservation of the colors of other regiments, but we regret to say that we did not have an opportunity to yisit the regiments to which they belong, visit the regiments to which they belong. The ballot-box is ample security against They will, doubtless, be returned accompanied with a history of their adventures in the field."

I place these precious relies in your hands, with an assured conviction that you will so dispose of them as to ensure their preservation among the archives of the State—worthy the return of the state—worthy the return of the state—worthy the return of the state of the state—worthy the return of the state of th

This is certainly very remarkable language for our neighbor to use. We indeed hardly REBEL DESERTERS.—It appears from the fol- know how fitly to answer it. In our hesit owing order, which recently appeared in the tion, we shall allow our neighbor himself to nattanooga Rebel, that a Union spirit still ex- answer it. During the canvass which preceded the last August election, our neighbor, touch-

It is an error to suppose that we have any political parties in Keneucky, in the well-understood sense of the term in this country. Political parties differ on the question as to how the government shall be administered. All such parties have, up to this time, been supporters of the rovernment itself. Now we ountry from abolition invasion, are inciting hose who are, to the disgraceful crime of detertion, and harboring them. All persons within the limit of this department are notified that the penalty of such offence is DRATH, and that the strictest efforts will be made to freedom of speech is out of place. A govern-ment can't protect men striving to destroy it. Referring subsequently to the point during the same canvass, our neighbor said:

We want these secesh to consider the case a little. They have resorted to the ballot-box several times, and got the verdict of Kentucky against them. They and their allies appealed to the sword, and if they can succeed, they can hold office in Kentucky, not otherwise. Their faction has called in foreign aid. They are to day carrying fire and sword, to the beauter. IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER little. Their faction has called in foreign aid. They are to-day carrying fire and sword to the homes of Kentuckians, and yet they want offices in this State by the poll-books. They have tried to overrule the verdict of the ballot-box by force, and can't appeal to the former again. If they can hold office by force, they will have the right of revolution. They can have no other right to office in Kentucky. Disloyal men can't hold office in this State: and it is other right to office in Kentucky. Disloyal men can't hold office in this State; and it is their own fault that they can't. They have undertaken by the sword to defy the laws of the State, and to change her constitutional status, and have no right under her constitution.

A man conscientiously a rebel would no A man conscientiously a rebel would not be a candidate if he appreciates at all the fitness of things. One who has no such appreciation will have to be taught it, by that power to which he has appealed—the power of arms. The secesh announced that they would have Kentucky, if they had to obtain her by blood and subjugation. They can't have the offices on any other terms.

And when several days ago, deeming from our neighbor's fierce denunciation of the dis-persion of the rebel convention that he had possibly forgotten the explicit and emphatic declarations of which the declarations above are but samples, we ventured to republish me of them by way of a reminder he promptly came back upon us with this vehe-ment re-affirmation of them all:

The Journal is at quite unnecessary trouble n quoting from the columns of the Democrato show its views in regard to the organization of the secession party in Kentucky. We have always opposed it. We are for the Union, the Constitution, and our benign Government and against all of the enemies of either. We and against all of the enemies of either. We have opposed secession in every form. Those who are not for us are against us. They have no claim to our sympathy and protection. If they are seeking to destroy the Government under which they live, and are conspiring with its enemies against it, they deserve to be banished from our borders. Let them cast their lot with those they are seeking to benefit, and pot remain among us, cursing and abusing lot with those they are seeking to benefit, and not remain among us, cursing and abusing Kentucky for her loyalty while enjoying her hospitality. They forfeit all claim to protection, being identical in purpose with those who have gone to the South to unite with Kentucky's enemies in a raid upon her soil. We have often said that where citizens were enjoying the protection of the government and abusing Kentucky without stint because of her attachment to the Union, they deserved to be mustered below the lines and not permitted to share the benefits of her proud position.

And now, for the benefit of the Journal, we repeat that none but loyal men should, in our opinion, be permitted to stand for office in Kentucky. If they are against the State and Federal Governments, they should hold no office under either. If they desire office for the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, they are our worst enemies.

as a legitimate party, of permitting them to stand for office and to hold office, e-opening here the whole question nion or disunion at the ballot-box whilst we are trying it on the battle-field, and of de berately putting at the hazard of a popular lection in this hour of passion and of vio ence the proud position of loyalty which we rst won with our suffrages and are now deending with our lives! The position of Kenucky as an actual member of the Union, hough hers by right and by choice, has be and is maintained by her strong right arm Kentucky has purchased her own and is deending it with the blood of her gallant sons. The position thus achieved and thus preserved she treasures as a pearl without price. She would be ignoble indeed if she did not. But she loes. She cherishes it as she does herown hon

or. She has called upon her sons to offer their

ives in its defence. And they have joyfully beyed the call. Yet our neighbor, while hese brave sons of Kentucky are perilling their lives in the field, would give the unarmed allie of the enemy an equal chance at the ballot-box and, if they can but manage to show a forma najority, he would have us, like the base Judean, throw away this pearl, blood-bought, and richer than all our tribe. In the present of the new-made graves of the Kentuckians slain in the defence of their country, and with forty thousand Kentuckians now in arms under the banner of the Union, our neighbor would have the question as to whether Kentucky shall join the rebellion or not decided at the polls. He proposes in the very height and crisis of the strife of arms to fight the rebels with ballots instead of bullets. What a proposition fo a loyal man and for our neighbor of all loyal men! But we do not intend at present to argue the point. Having allowed our neighbor to answer himself, we will leave him to reply to himself. Until he settles the point with himself, we need not trouble him to setneighbor is in this whole matter as flatly in ontradiction with his loval brethren of Ken acky as he is with himself. The action of cerning the dispersion of the secession con vention is in itself decisive on this head With respect to this as to all other grave points of policy the loyal men of Kentucky know no shadow of turning. They are deeply in earnest. They do not mean that the dead heroes the living ones shall peril their lives in

n which the Mexican question has at last been mportant and significant. It appears, according to the New York Times, that the opposirelative to Mexico, which sought to discover the motives for the Mexican expedition. Those upporting the amendment denounced the exedition as having its origin in the swindling peration of the Swiss banker, M. Jecker M. Picard maintained that the expedition must have an unfortunate issue, and wou not save Mexico from falling into the hands of the United States, but must expedite that to disunite and die as a nation must result. This member demanded, what many others high in office have desired during the past year, namely, a solution of the enigma presented by the French invasion of Mexico. t also appears that M. Jules Favre, the leader of what are termed the "five independent nembers" of the Legislative Assembly, was not satisfied with the amendment of the Opposition because it is not strong enough in its ondemnation of the raid upon Mexico. M. Favre openly and boldly accused the Governnent of having concealed the truth in its acount of the conversation between M. Thouister had stigmatized it as a robbery, and therefore no astonishment could be felt at the nent the Mexican people desire." He disaalready cost 104,000,000 francs, and to go further than Mexico the treasure of France could not suffice." M. Favre concluded his emarks by saving that he could not associate cious information.

this attack of the Opposition, by stating that the expedition was justified by the insults and njuries sustained by French subjects, for all ation. The next day, M. Billault followed Baron David in support of the Emperor's policy. This distinguished exponent and defender the Emperor's measures warmly protested

that a powerful organization of independents and conservatives has come out openly, de-cidedly, and boldly, in opposition to the policy of the Emperer in Mexico. In the next place, we find that in this important debate the most prominent point in the Emperor's policy-that avowed in his letter to Gen. Forey, July 3, 862, relative to the extension of American influence and interests on this Continentwas entirely ignored by the party representing the Emperor. This party justifies the expedition wholly on the ground that French onor demands reparation for injuries and in been patent to all the world that the French residents in Mexico, as a body, have disavowed any such treatment on the part of the Mexicans, and their protests against the in asion of the French, and the policy of Napoleon in that country, have been published. Another important fact is, that the Opposition, even while denouncing the expedition, and exposing the amount it has already cost reach Orizaba, counts on a greater degree of access to French arms than they have as yet eached, or are likely to reach. According to the debate, all parties appear to rest in the elief that the French expedition now afoot in Mexico will at least be able to conquer its way to the Capital, enter and hold it. Jules Favre already speaks of the surrounding States as French Provinces. "Juarez," he says, "after the taking of the City of Mexico, would continue the war in the French Prov-

from Mexico, the French army has practically made but little advance beyond Orizaba, and the prospect was that the expedition would prove a total failure before it reached Puebla. When this state of affairs is fully realized in France, it will not tend to allay the excite ment that has begun to manifest itself ther relative to the invasion of Mexico. Mexican question is so nearly allied to our own interests, and it has now become so important with the great Powers, that its procress is very naturally watched with greatest interest.

A bill passed Congress for the reorgan in the first and a more bolds a Coptain's commission in the Forrest troop.

A writer in the Knickerbocker Magazine undertakes to disparage Dr. O. W. Holmes as a poet. He set himself to an ungracious take and he performed it ungraciously. Dr. H. is one of the most charming and fell living poets. Our country's literature is off all living poets. Our country's literature is under great obligations to him. He fills a place that one else could fill. Without him the circle of American poetry would be incomplete.

The first magazine is a most of the first promise both as a port of the first purpose of carrying Kentucky, and furfreedboro, Desire the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the flower portion of the Court of Claims, while the sar force the restrict symp. As a first content of the court of Claims for incording the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording in the feron-claids of the war, they will be flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the court of Claims for incording the flower portion of the State of the war, they will be flower portion of the court of Claims for incording in the feron-claids and in the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the desires shall be purpose of carrying Kentucky into the court of Claims, which is a market of the purpose of carrying Kentucky into the court of Claims for incording in the feron-claid and court of the court of Claims for incording in the feron-claim for incord

whatever the hopes which may have been encals, in immense majority, and that for a hunexperience that has made them what they will not accomplish its object. The are. The army has had its education, and of this phenomenon is sta ecause of corruptions which were charged on the party in power. But, alas, the corruptions of the party now in power are confessed to exceed all in former history a hundred fold. There were those who were dissatisfied with the treatment of the incipient rebellion by the former Administration, but alas! the present Administration has not been any more such cessful in satisfying the people. It is useless to argue why or how the change has taken place in the public mind. Enough that it has taken place, and, now that the radical Congress is no more, Mr. Lincoln stands alone as the Executive head of the people, and must either lose their confidence entirely or listen to their expressed will and place himself in

try may become seriously involved at any moment. It is of the highest importance that the Government should be the voice of the people. That voice is now against all the measures of the radical party. Mr. Lincoln is perhaps so surrounded by the radical men that he regards their voice as that of the people. He will soon have the opportunity of both branches of the General Assembly con- hearing with more distinctness the real senti- strictures of the Mobile correspondent are of ments of the loval men of America. We have some hope that the adjournment of Congress will yet be followed by a total change of measures and men. But of the duty of conservative men there is no reasonable First East Tennessee Cavalry had a skirmish doubt. Be calm and wise. Let not of Kentucky shall have died in vain or that the fury of radicalism provoke to violence. It is surely easy to submit a while to all this flood of abuse, vilifying, slander, and malice, which is but the expiring breath of a badly diseased and corrupt party, when brought up in the French Corps Legislatif is | we reflect that the future is to be one of restoration by wise builders. Stand firm by the government of the United States as created tion attached an amendment to the address by the constitution. Revolution is the plot and the hope of the radicals. It is our duty to sustain the pillars of the government. There is no hope for us but in this. The State of Kentucky, the State of New York, the State of Illinois, the State of Massachusetts, all the States, are the stones of the temple The whole fabric stands on one foundation. and that must be preserved. Every proposal

The hour is a critical one. The state of the

ountry is alarming, both in the East and in

the West. The foreign relations of the coun-

Conway Republiated at Home.—The Legislature of Kansas has adopted resolutions, requesting Martin F. Conway, Representative in Congress, to resign his seat. The occasion of this is his presentation of a series of resolutions in Congress, distinctly asserting the inability of the government to put down the rebellion, and looking to a recognition of the Confederacy, in doing which, says the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, "he has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the brave, loyal, and trusting people of Kansas, who have responded to the call of their country as men never did before, and have poured out their life-blood like water, upon many a hard-fought battle-field, who chose him to represent them while the rebellion was raging, and when there could be no misunderstand-

ment the Mexican people desire." He disavowed, in the name of principle and international law, the war against Mexico. "It will always be unfortunate," said the distinguished avocat, "even after the taking of the City of Mexico, for Juarez would continue the war in the French provinces. To get to Orizaba has already cost 104,000,000 francs, and to go already cost 104,000,000 francs, and to go and the same time appeared on each flank in the French provinces. To get to Orizaba has already cost 104,000,000 francs, and to go already cost 104,000,000 francs, and to go and the same time appeared on each flank in greatly superior force. The unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, with heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and 85th Indiana, 22d Wisconsin, and 85th I for especial vigilance.

OBSTRUCTIONS AT CHARLESTON .- The Port Royal correspondent of the New York World nimself with a war undertaken upon menda- writes on the 25th ult. that a late gunboat reconnoissance in the direction of Fort Sumpter showed that the rebels had removed their lower tier of guns and placed them en barbette, doubtless with the intention of destroying our iron-clads by means of plungwhich the national honor demanded reparing shot. The writer adds: "All these mancening shot. The writer adds: "All these manceuvres have been foreseen, and others also, to which it would not be proper to refer. Torpedoes, sunken ships, piles, rocks, and all the curious gear used to close harbors will be of little avail. You will discover, within the against the course of the Opposition, and especially did he attempt to controvert the next two or three weeks at farthest, that this

cash, food, and raiment. It was proposed that agents should be appointed in the rebel States to collect and purchase property and pay for it in Northern products. This scheme would have made the Government a gigantic speculator and opened the door to in frauds, while it would have supplied the Confederacy with all the articles of which it now stands most in need.

The Maysville Eagle states that Charlton Morgan, John's brother, who was captured last week near Lexington and sent to Camp Chase, was consul to Nice under Buchanan. He certainly is a nice young man and belongs to a nice family.

Paragraphs in various papers in relation to grabbings of the public money are neaded, "Astounding Robbery." We occasionally see cases of astounding honesty, but robbing no longer astounds.

The persons fiercest for peace appear have nothing to propose except that the Federal Government should lie quietly down and die. We wish they would quietly set it the example.

We think that some enterprising young ellow might do a big business in these hard times by advertising the exhibition of a silver coin-price of admission a five cent shin-

direct control of the army of the Potomac, perhaps he had better go and take command of President Lincoln has knocked too

nany men into cocked hats, and too few out ommand of the recent rebel raid in our State.

re both "Yankee born." uire a single trial and then they become household words." Their success is based m6 j&b1&w1

upon their merit. Indianapolis, March 4.

We advise the radicals to die easy, for Tue Viorestan Cor-ors .- A letter published die they must. Their time is up. Whatever in the Mobile Tribune, and said to be written schemes may be devised for prolonging power, by Col. Angamar, of the Confederate service, in the Mobile Tribune, and said to be written whatever the hopes which may have been en-tertained that a longer term of office and legis-sippi river away from Vicksburg will proveative privileges might be accorded to the five sim, the truth, as a contemporary says, is now apparent to the eyes of the most blind that unprecedented height, a crevasse occurred about thirteen miles above Vicksburg, and the water ran with great force through dred years to come they will not again repre- of the country back of the city and came out sent the voting majorities of this land. Nor about a mile below it, but, though the breach is this conservative reaction a mere temporary was not closed, when the waters subsided the accession of power by an opposition. It is river returned to its old bed, and so it is be the permanent education of a people by bitter | lieved that the canal cut by the Union troops the inhabitants at home have had their below the alluvial soil is a layer of stiff education. There were many who were blue clay, which the action of the water car lissatisfied with the last Administration not wash away; but below the clay which is six to nine feet below the surface and seven to ten feet thick, comes the quicksand, and it is only when the water begins to contend with the latter that there is danger of abrasion by the action of the current upon it. It is there fore argued that the canal should have been cut deep enough to reach the strata of quick sand and then the Mississippi would certainly have cut its way through the channel opened

and left Vicksburg an inland city. We do not believe the geological knowledge of the Union engineers has been so much a fault as to overlook these facts; indeed, the work on the canal was delayed essentially by overcoming the very difficulty suggested. negroes as they dug into the clay found the water percolating through the dam so fast as almost to stop their work. But an account e had been attained it was proposed to admit th water and float the gunboats and transport through. The primary object of the cut-o would then be gained, and the ultimate pu pose would be accomplished as soon as dredg-ing machines could be spared to clear away the residue of the clayey bottom and introdu the father of waters to the quicksand beneath We are therefore inclined to think that the very little importance.

rom the Nashville Union that Col. Johnson's with Col. Rogers' command, on Harpeth river, near Chapel Hill, Tenn., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and killed twelve, wounded and captured seventy-two, and all the horses and am munition, and brought them to Nashville on Thursday and delivered them over to the Provost Marshal. Majors Burkhart and Macy were in command, and had only twenty-three men in the engagement, not one of whom were injured.

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM.
From R. B. HEINTZELMAN, Steward, 72d.
Reg., P. V. "Your medicinal preparation
Brown's Bronchial Trockes) is certainly val-(Brown's Bronchal Troches) is certainly wable to soldiers in the field, and I feel sa fied, if generally adopted at the hospits many sleepless nights of the weary sold would be averted. Our regiments are n testing their qualities, and I believe are satisfied of their good effects in alleviations differenced by the threat are those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the surgeon's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per box.

and lord Cowley. He denounced the checker affair, stating that the English Minter had stigmatized it as a robbery, and herefore no astonishment could be felt at the rench ultimatum having caused the withrawal of England and Spain. He said that their almost unanimous sentiment was for a most energetic and unyielding prosecution of the war, until every vestige of rebellion was crushed out, and order and Union securely restored; and that they would regard the army of France should not be rashly engaged in undefined and adventurous expeditions; neither our interests nor our principles or a truce to the insurgents, before the great end of the contest was accomplished."

Stein of action. There are seven remeats that place. Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men in his command. Later.—Further details of the fight at Frank-lin yesterday are received. Five regiments of infantry, one battery of the 13th Ohio, with the 9th Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan cavalres as worse than a traitor him who should counsel or hint at an abandoment of the conflict, or a truce to the insurgents, before the great end of the contest was accomplished."

Spring Hill on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops end of the contest was accomplished." turned without loss.

All quiet to-day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier

artillery than we had.

Gen. Gilbert's failing to reinforce Col. Cobura is severely censured by our officers and Charleston, Feb. 26.—The latest adv

against the course of the Opposition, and especially did he attempt to controvert the remarks of M. Jules Favre. But he constantly harped upon the old and obsolete issues that Juarez has broken faith with France and ill-treated French-citizens; that Jecker is a man of integrity and his claim valid. Furthermore, M. Billault declared very distinctly that France could not draw back.

This debate in the French Chambers developes several curious and noteworthy facts. In the first place, we find the startling fact that a powerful organization of independents.

sick to be present.

Speeches were made by Jos. T. Brady, John Van Buren, Dr. Hitchcock, JudgeDoty, D. D. Field, Hon. Charles Gould, and others. Expressions of unswerving loyalty to the Union were enunciated by the speakers and most vociferously endorsed by the multitude, and enhusiasm for the old flag was most marked and emphatic.

thusiasm for the old flag was most marked and emphatic.

Washington, March 5.
Richmond papers of the 27th contain despatches from Lieutenant-General Pemberton, announcing the capture of the Iadianola, which says the Indianola is sunk on the Mississippi side of the river. Her boats and upper works were taken out near Jeff Davis's plantation. The following is the first rebeiofficial despatch announcing the capture:

Vicksburg, Feb. 25.—I have the honor to report, after a serious and hot engagement, the capture of the Federal iron-clad steamer Indianola, Lieutenant Commanding Brown, together with all the officers and crew, by the Confederate steamers Queen of the West and together with all the officers and crew, by the Confederate steamers Queen of the West and Webb, forming an expedition that was sent out by me for that purpose, under Major J. Brent. The prize is a good deal damaged.

(Signed)

R. P. TAYLOR,

Major General Commanding.

[Special Despatch to the New Albany Ledger.] Indianapolis, March 6.

The Republicans are still out of the House.
Mr. Puett said he did not believe they would come back, and I guess they won't.

The Journal says, by authority, that Gov.
Morton will not call an extra session of the

Legislature.

Detrootr, Mich., March 6.

A negro who had committed an outrage upon a young girl was being taken from the court-room to jail under escort of the military this afternoon, when an attempt to rescue him was made by a gang of rowdies. The crowd was fired upon, killing one man and wounding several. Being foiled in the attempt to get possession of the negro, the mob perpetrated most horrible outrages upon the colored people residing in the vicinity of the jail. Houses were gutted and burned and the inmates maltreated, and in many instances killed. Ten or fifteen lives have already been lost and as many houses burned. All the available military force is here, and a regiment in the interior of the State has been sent for. A vigorous attempt is now being made to quell the mob.

New York, March 6.

The Herald has the following from the Richmond Examiner of March 2:
Savannah, Feb. 28.—The steamer Nashville, in coming in the Account.

ruck three times.

A fire at Lake Providence on Monday de A fire at Lake Providence on Monday destroyed nearly the whole town, with a considerable amount of commissary stores.

A barge with propellers had got through into Lake Providence. It was pushed overland on slides, to be used in exploring the lake and neighboring bayous.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Washington, March 4.

All the usual appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President. These, together with other appropriations, amount to about \$1,000,000,000. The miscellaneous appropriation bill, as originally introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriated \$1,200,000, but before it passed both houses the aggregate sum was enlarged to \$20,000,000. The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada has become a law.

A despatch from Savannah of the 1st states that the steamer Nashville ran aground near Fort McCalister and was destroyed by our iron-clads. The fort is not taken.

Washington, March 3. Captain Schultz, formerly a resident near Aldie, recently headed a body of Union cavalry to that neighborhood to surprise the guerillas commanded by the notorious Captain Mosely, of White's command. The reless were surprised, and some thirty prisoner taken. The escape of the rest of the guerilla was owing to the fact that Captain Schultz' force was less than that of the enemy.

New York March 5.

Washington, March 3.

Washington, March 3.

Congress has accomplished all important business before it. The bill indemnifying the President in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus passed the Senate just before five o'clock this morning, and was signed by the President during the day.

A bill to abolish all the courts of the District of Columbia, to get rid of, as is alleged, certain disloyal Judges, passed the House this afternoon in the face of the protests of every member of the bar in Washington and three thousand citizens, which were presented during the pending of the bill.

These two measures were the only ones the pending of the bill.

these two measures were the only one ose fate was doubtful, and their passage are the calendar of bills of great import

eral McClellan has concluded his evi General McClellan has concluded his evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He submitted a general statement of the Peninsula campaign. He expressed himself gratified at the courtesy and kindness manifesced toward him by members of the committee; and the impressions he made upon them by his bearing, and the general desire to facilitate the object for which the committee was created, reflected credit upon him.

The President is again at the Capitol tonight, busy signing bills.

MURPRESSEGO, March 3.

MURFREESBORO, March 3. MURPRESSORO, March 3.

Yesterday a forage train from Gen. R.
Granger's division was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, 400 strong, two miles from Eaglesville. Gen. Granger himself was in command of the protecting force, which consisted of the regular brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Shepherd, two regiments, the 10th Wisconsin and 38th Indiana, from Col. Scriber's brigade, and a detachment of the 2d Kentucky.

Our force was at the foot of a hill when the advance body of the enemy appeared upon the summit and were dispersed by a volley from the 18th Regulars. Our troops then advanced to the summit and, after an irregular fight, lasting more than an hour, drove the rebel force into the cedar woods beyond the hill. The rebel loss was five killed, twelve wounded, and two taken prisoners. Our loss was two men slightly wounded. Gen. Granger returned at eleven o'clock last night with his entire train laden with forage.

NEW YORK March 4 the majority of the Federal officers and other gentlemen are acting honorably. From this it appears that Chief Justice Kinney, Secretary of State Fuller, and the Superintendent of In-dian Affairs are included in the compliment. Congress has altogether failed to promote by their legislation any measure to dispel the dis-affection in that Territory, leaving that duty to the Executive Department.

Washington, March 5.

The main points of business transacted by the Senate to-day were the administration of the eath to Mr. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who took their seats for the first time.

The executive session was confined to the passage of a resolution to return all the nominations of military officers. &c. which ex-Naw York, March 4.

The Times says the finding in the court of nquiry in the McDowell case is approved, except one point, viz., his going to Manassas on the evening of the 28th of August to confer with Pope, while his command was on the march to Centreville.

It is understood that a large number of individuals and associations are making preparations to establish banks under the provisions of the new banking law.

The Tribune's Washington special gives an

The Tribune's Washington special gives an extract from a letter of a United States naval officer, saying he has information, on the authority of an English officer, that a project is on foot in England, superintended by Maury, to capture the United States Mediterranean squadron with iron-clads, which are said to be nearly ready for sea.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. Washington, March 4. Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inform the President that the Senate had finished its legislative business and

the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. Foote, the Chairman, after some appropriate remarks, declared the Senate adjourned sinedie.

Extra Session.—The Senate was called to order by Mr. Forney, who read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, a resolution was adopted to administer the oath of office to Mr. Foote and declare him the President. Mr. Foote and declare him the President protem, which was done. The President protem, then administered the oath of office to the following Senators elect: Lemuel J. Bowden of Western Virginia, Chas. R. Buckalow of Pennsylvania, Zachary Chandler of Michigan, Jas. Dixon of Connecticut, Jas. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Bdwin D. Morgan of New York, Lot Morrill of Maine, Chas. Sumner of Massachusetts, and B. F. Wade of Ohio.

Mr. Ten Eyek prensented the credentials of W. Wright, of New Jersey, who appeared and was sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him of the convening of the Senate, which was done.

Mr. Trumbull called attention to the law requiring new Senators to subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

Moss.

Moss.

After transacting unimportant business, a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the House had finished its business, and to ask if he had any turther communication to make. The committee returned, stating that the President had no communication to make. The committee returned, stating that the President had no communication to make.

Mr. Grow, in a feeling speech, returned his thamks for the complementary resolutions, and adjourned the House sine die.

Areival of the steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 19th and Londonderry on the 20th, ar-

PORTLAND, ME., March 4.
The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool
the 19th and Londonderry on the 20th, ardestroyed by fire.

Detroit, March 7.

The military last night succeeded in dispersing the rioters, and all is now quiet. Twenty or thirty buildings were burned, several persons killed, and a large number on the 19th and Londonderry on the 20th, arrived here this evening.

Great Britain.—Lord Strathden gave notice in the House of Lords on the 22d of February that he should move for copies of the despatches or letters from Mason to the English Government relating to the claim of the Confederacy to be acknowledged by Great Britain.

Meetings, lectures, &c., in favor of President Lincoln's empaciation proclamation were of The Richmond Despatch of March 6th says the gunboat Indianola, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels. Her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The Queen of the

eracy to be acknowledged by Great Britain.
Meetings, lectures, &c., in favor of President
Lincoln's emancipation proclamation were of
daily occurrence in various part of England,
and an imposing demonstration was expected
at Liverpool the day the Hibernian sailed.
The resolutions and address to President
Lincoln, which are to be proposed, emphatically approve of his anti-slavery policy. A
crowded meeting on this subject was held at
St. James's Hall, London, on the 18th. The
speakers indulged in bitter invectives against
the Lord Mayor and Mr. Mason for the late
affair at the Mansion-House banquet, and a
resolution condemning the Lord Mayor was
unanimously carried.
The banks of Mobile had remitted to London
forty thousand dollars in specie, to meet the
interest on the bonds of Alabama.
The Paris Patrie says the Polish insurrection is spreading throughout Poland. The
insurgents attacked Mincho on the 17th and
were repulsed with six hundred killed and
wounded. The city was afterward fired.
It is rumored that a change had come over
the Paris officials and the semi-official newspapers on the Polish question. It is reported
that a French diplomatic note had been sent
to Prussia regarding Prussian interference in
Poland.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool the The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool the 21st, via Queenstown the 22d, arrived, with two days later news.

The Polish question is the leading topic in Europe. France sent despatches to Berlin expressing great dissatisfaction at the intervention of Prussia in the affairs of Poland.

In the British House of Lords, Earl Russell denounced the course of Russia.

There was an imposing demonstration at the amphitheatre, Liverpool, on the 19th, ult., in support of the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln.

The Liverpool Post says that a more unanimous meeting was never witnessed on any

cotton or levying contributions.

The Jackson Mississippian's correspondent says there are but 2,000 Union troops in Arkansas. The rebel Generals Holmes and Hindman are at Little Rock, and there is a demand among the rebel troops for their removal, and to put fighting Generals in their place. The Liverpool Post says that a more unantermous meeting was never witnessed on any question on which public opinion has been at all divided. Resolutions applauding the course of President Lincoln on the slavery question and the address to be presented through Minister Adams were adopted.

MEMPHIS, March 2. place.
The Louisville Journal reports Longstreet,
Marshall, and Forrest approaching Lexington.
In the rebel Senate on the 3d a resolution
was adopted to inquire into the expediency of
repealing the resolutions declaring that a neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the
exception of contraband of war.
In the House a resolution was offered to
suspend all business until the currency and
tax bills are acted upon.

Cairo, March 7.
Advices from Vicksburg to Monday say a

We have the following additional particulars concerning the capture of the Indianola:
The rams had the advantage. The Indianola moved very slowly, compared with them. They kept clear of the bow, where the best guns were, and butted the sides and stern. The Indianola kept changing her guns from side to side, but, as fast as that was done, the active assailants gained the opposite side, and.

side to side, but, as fast as that was done, the active assailants gained the opposite side, and, in the boldest manner, butted again. The Indianola had a coal barge on each side. These were sunk immediately. At length Captain Brown announced the boat in a sinking condition, and surrendered. The action lasted about twenty minutes.

The boats that left Lake Providence last Friday, report an extensive configuration. ddmiral Porter thinks the Indianola and Webb were both sunk in the late engagements. The boats that left Lake Providence last riday, report an extensive conflagration on wooden floor. The flames pread from house to house, until every business place in town was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of Government commissary stores. It is reported at Lake Providence that the indianola was sunk by the crew to escape were killed. Friday, report an extensive confiagration on Wednesday, which originated by a negro building a fire on a wooden floor. The flames spread from house to house, until every business place in town was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of Government

MONDAY, MARON 9, 1863. Mussial to the Tribune WASHINGTON, March 4.
A distinguished English statesman says, in

way as to produce a still greater inflat

not yet let in. Washington, March 5.

inations of military officers, &c., which expired with the Senate, to the President.

Washington, March 5.

John Hauxchurst, Gilbert F. Watson, and
William J. Bosman have been appointed
commissioners for Virginia under the law
providing for the sale of lands on which direct tax has not been paid.

(Special to the Tribune)

[Special to the Tribune.]

The Secretary of the Treasury will not probably recede from the position he has taken in refusing to receive postal currency in payment for Custom House duties.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.

West left in such a hurry as to leave part of

ted up £78,308. Vicksburg, March 5.—Com. Porter has promed that any parties firing on unarmed sels shall be hanged; also persons burning

CAIRO, March 7.

Advices from Vicksburg to Monday say a
flag of truce came to the Federals on Sunday,

Three thousand men with a dredging ma-chine are at work on the canal, The Yazoo Pass expedition is progressing fa-

vorably.

Admiral Porter thinks the Indianola and

the object of which is unknown,

[Special to the Tribune.]

STAFFORD C. H., March 3.

UNION CONVENTION. a recent private letter, that the reaction in favor of the cause of the Union is so strong in Great Britain that no cabinet could live an hour which should take steps toward the re-cognition of the Southern Confederacy. At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature, in the House of Representatives, on Monday evening, Feb. 16th, 1863, on mocognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The rebel report of a battle at Vicksburg is disbelieved here.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to produce the impression that the Secretary of the Treasury will execute the new finance law in such tion, Hon. Joseph Underwood was called to the Chair, and John B. Bruner appointed Secre-

a way as to produce a still greater inflation of the currency, no apprehension in this respect need be entertained. Those who are most fa-liar with Chase's views and purposes are con-fident that his most strenuous efforts will be made to repress any such inflation.

All emancipation bills failed of passage by mmended to the Union Democracy of Kenucky that they assemble in convention through their delegates, in the city of Louis ville, on the 18th day of March next, and nominate suitable persons as candidates to fill the grious State offices to be chosen at the next August election. It is further recommended that the people meet, at some convenient time and place, in their respective counties, and appoint delegates to represent them in the convention. J. R. UNDERWOOD, Ch'm'n.

New York, March 5.

The Times says there will be, on Friday evening, a meeting of the unconditional loyalists of this city. Gen. Soott will preside.

It is expected that Joseph Holt, John Van Buren, Jas. T. Brady, and others, will speak in support of the most vigorous prosequition. JOHN B. BRUNER, Sec'y. To Subscribers .- The date after each suberiber's name on each copy of the Journal arks the time when the subscription expires. A due attention to this will enable subscribers in support of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and every just and necessary measure required to bring it to a triumphant close. to avoid the annoyance caused by a stoppage of their paper. m5 d&w2w
This is the last time before the meeting

Nashville, March 5.
The enemy, under Van Dorn, advanced again toward Franklin yesterday. The Federal force also advanced six miles and drove the enemy back with a loss of two wounded, of the Union State Convention that our voice can reach the distant readers of the Journal in the enemy back with a loss of two wounded, and killing thirteen rebels. The fight was renewed this morning. No particulars.

Twenty-three men of Col. Johnson's Tennessee Regiment, while on picket duty west of Nolensville, were attacked by 50 Confederate cavalry, who tried to surround and capture them. The Tennesseeans, after twenty minutes' fighting, compelled the rebels to surrender. The whole party arrived at this city to night. Kentucky. We appeal to all loyal men in all counties that have not vet appointed delegates to the convention forthwith to set about the work. It is an important work and should not be delayed anywhere another hour. Let it by all means be performed at once and performed well. The best interests of Kentucky and of the Union demand that the convention Hon. Connally F. Trigg, Judge of the United States District Court, has ordered that no attorney, practitioner, or other person who has not taken the eath to support the Constitution of the United States be permitted to manage or conduct cases in this court.

Manuelle March 3. shall be a large and sound one. Let every county make it a point to be represented by full delegation of the truest Unionists of the county.

We have omitted to state that the series manage or conduct cases in this court.

MEMPHIS, March 3.

The capture of the Indianola is confirmed under circumstances that lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily surrendered. Last Friday the Queen of the West was discovered under the guns of Warrenton. Both are in a condition to do effective service.

The canal between the Mississippi river and Lake Providence is finished, but the water is not yet let in. resolutions on national affairs adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky excludes the 11th resolution of the series as originally adopted by the House. This recolution, as our readers will remember, proposed the calling of a Mississippi Valley Convention. The Senate having amended the series as it came from the House by rejecting this resolution, and A telegram received here from Brigham Young says a meeting was held in the tabernacle to petition the President to remove Gov. Harding and Judges Wait and Drake, and appoint good men in their places. He adds that the majority of the Federal officers and other gentlemen are acting honorably. From this having declined to recede from its amendment the House finally concurred in the amend ent. Thus the series as we published it last Monday with the exception of the 11th resolution constitutes the declaration formally adopted by the General Assembly.

lay to the detachment of Union troops under Colonel Coburn, near Spring Hill, Tennessee. was undoubtedly brought about by a want of tween Columbia and Franklin, and our adance was made to the point on Wednesday, and at the same time it was announced that Van Dorn was in the vicinity with a heavy he was vigilant, and waiting an opportunity to strike a blow. That a force should have been thrown in the very presence of an enemy with an insufficient quantity of ammunition, appears to us most culpable, and that the rear and flanks should have been left exposed to attack by batteries, which must have been passed when our troops pursued the rebels in their feigned retreat upon Thompson's Station, [Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Hooker's system of furloughs to private soldiers works admirably. Furloughed soldiers almost invariably return punctually. Desertions are becoming more and more unfrequent.

A Times' special says nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations, only that the Government is in high spirits and sanguine of success.

[Herald's Despatch.] such gross carelessness that our mortifice tion gives place to indignation. There never was a trap set more cunningly or fallen into more stupidly. We are told that the men of the 85th and 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, and 22d Wisconsin fought desperately, but were overwhelmed by superior numbers rushing on their flanks from their ambuscade, while three batteries at different points opened suddenly on their rear. We should presume that such a thing could not occur with the exercise of comon military prudence. Why were not flanker thrown out to feel the way, to beat the thickets, and to discover if there was an enemy the effect of such wicked carelessness; the most desperate fighting could not rescue our brave soldiers from the fatal trap. But when we are told that their ammunition was exhausted, the very climax of inefficiency is disaution against surprise, and in the ardor of the chase, when the rebels fell back, actually cut their line in two without knowing it, and permitted the sundered wings to concentrate, enclose, and crush his command. The account of the affair says our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. We suppose the caissons were empty, so that the Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan cavalry withdrawn when they might have done some execution by a charge on Van Dorn's infantry, or at all events diverted the rebels from their crushing attack upon our foot soldiers? As far as we are able to judge of this engagement,

it developed less snilitary qualifications on the lion. We shall be rejoiced if he can excuse himself, but we fear it will be a hopeless task. Gen. Gilbert is censured for not sending West left in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore.

A later despatch states that the Indianola is not destroyed, and that they are raising her. The Federal gunboats are making great destruction on Lake Providence.

On the 5th of March the Federals attacked Van Dorn at Thompson's Station, near Franklin. He drove them back and captured 2,200 officers and men. The rebel loss is not reported. the stanch and noble behavior of our men; right to be permitted to accomplish it if they An attack is daily expected at Port Hudson there was no craven surrender and no panic can. The principle is the point in question. by Gen. Banks' forces.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th has been received at the headquarters of the army. It contains the following:

Mobile, March 5.—The Jackson Mississippian flight; led by their commander into the very | and the principle is tested by the consequences jaws of an ambush, they fought like men, and to which it logically leads. What these condid not allow the rebels to boast an easily sequences are we have shown. And we now purchased victory. They were overwhelmed, ask our neighbor frankly to say whether or and as they fell exhausted, wounded, dying, not he is willing to accept them. If he is not, their blows told on their traitor foes; and if as we feel assured he is not, all his comthe loyal States have to mourn the captivity or death of many of their heroic sons, the or death of many of their heroic sons, the

Mobile, March 5.—The Jackson Mississippian says the destruction of the Indianola was a most unnecessary and unfortunate affair. A turreted monster, which recently passed the batteries at Vicksburg, proved to be a flat-boat with sundry fixtures to create deception. She passed Vicksburg on Tuesday night, and the officers, believing she was really a turreted gunboat, blew the Indianola up, but the guns fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Enquirer has a ludicrous article on the loss of the Princess Royal. She was fitted out by a Manchester firm, to whom the rebels are under many obligations for favors. It publishes a manifest of her cargo, which footed up £78,308. oss on their side. CORRECTION .- The Louisville Democrat Correction.— The Louisville Democrat is mistaken when it says that the Senate censured Colonel (Filbert (for dispersing the rebel convention) by a vote of 19 to 13. It accused the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of telegraphing a lie because he said that it passed by a vote of 14 to 12. Again the Democrat makes its first statement a text for a lecture to the Journal, and that after the official vote had been published in this paper.

The truth is this, that Mr. Worthington's ficial vote had been published in this paper.

The truth is thia, that Mr. Worthington's resolution of censure first passed the Senate by a vote of 14 to 12; and of that fourteen seven were secessionists (or Southern Rights men). Twelve Union Senators were absent. Thus the Democrat would make the impression on its readers that the resolutions were the voice of the Union party in the Senate, whereas only seven Union Senators out of twenty-six voted for them.

The Democrat also forgets to inform its readers that the resolution of censure was reconsidered and voted down, in the night session of the Senate, on the very same day it passed. Frankfort Commonwealth.

The resolution evidently passed at first un-

The resolution evidently passed at first uner a misapprehension of its scope. But for this, the resolution, though sprung upon a States cannot carry on this war six months thin Senate in an unguarded moment, would longer. He is one of those prophets that have have been decisively rejected on the instant. no honor in their own country-or any As it is, however, the rejection is but rendered the more significant. The whole thing was an artifice which effected a result exactly the Federal government is fighting for. He must opposite of the one designed. The engineer have a mote in his eye. So mote it be. was hoisted by his own petard.

The rebel Confederacy is hungry. Like the prodigal son, it would eat husks, if it could get them. Let it come back, and we may kill the fatted calf.

We will bring South Carolina back into the Union, but not till we have operated on her at both, ends-pulled out her fangs and cut off her rattles.

We admonish the Journal, that, when we give our opinion that the tendency of a party's action is toward secession, and that an enemy of the government has no right to run for office or hold one, we do not mean that the military shall, without any proof, repress the action of such men and such parties.

Lou. Democrat.

Our neighbor's admonition is quite super

fluous. We do not know of anybody who

means or has ever meant this. Certainly we have never meant it. On the contrary, we have from the beginning insisted with especial stress that the military authorities should exercise their power in the case with the greatest possible caution and moderation. And we shall never cease strenuously to insist upon this. We would have no citizen dealt with in any measure as an active public enemy without strong proof. But in the case of no torious secessionists, the standing for office of the assembling in conclave for the avowed purpose of organization and of propagandism is itself strong proof. It is proof enough. It is such proof as the military authorities, with our neighbor's cordial approval, have acted upon in Kentucky ever since the State be came the scene of military operations. And so long as the State continues the scene of military operations, the military authorities, with the cordial approval of the Union party of the State, will continue to act upon such proof If they should not, if they should permit right under their eyes notorious secessionists o proceed uninterruptedly to carry into effect their secession purposes, they themselves would deserve to be dealt with as traitors or as imbeciles. And they unquestionably would be. The policy of the loyal men of Kentucky on this point is fixed. It has been fixed by the valuable aid and with the stimulating ap probation of our neighbor himself And i will not be changed now although our neighbor should all at once withdraw from it both the one and the other. Opposition to the policy on his part at present can serve only to delude the secessionists and to endanger anev the peace of the State. Let the secessionists, however, not be deluded. It is important for us all that on this point there should be no

misunderstanding. There is but one condition on which the known secessionists of Kentuck can hope to escape molestation and to receive protection; and that is the behaving of themselves in all respects as becomes non-combatant enemies on the theatre of war. If they do this, not taking an active part against the government in any form, they will be entitled to protection and will receive it; if they do not, they will not be entitled to protectio and they will not be certain to receive it. I they want protection, they can secure is on this condition, but on no other. No secessionist with a spark of manliness in his breast would ask protection on any other condition. As to requiring proof, and sure proof, and the utmost prudence in acting even upon sure proof, we entirely agree with our neighbor, and, if this were all roper precaution. The scene of the action is he contended for in the case, he would not

differ with us in the least. But it is not all. Our neighbor contends, in the face of his own explicit declarations and in the teeth of the plain implication of the army, while frequent skirmishes showed that very extract above, for the liberty of proved essionists to run for office and to hold office. He says:

We have denounced the acts of the Admir istration as aiding the rebellion, increasing its numbers and augmenting their determination; but we do not ask Hooker to go with his army and disperse the whole concern; nor should we approve of it. On the contrary, we should most emphatically condemn it; nor should we be inconsistent either. The ballot box is the lawful remedy, and it is sufficient, if it be slow; and we say the same of this self-styled Democratic convention. The ballot-box is the place to meet them.

Not so does the General Assembly of Kentucky think. "Resolved," that body declares, in the resolution which stands at the head of the series just adopted, "that our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot-box.' Our neighbor, however, proposes to meet seceshidden crouched among the trees and bushes? sion with the ballot-box instead of the sword. Now, if the ballot-box is the law ful tribunal before which to try the question of secession, we are of course bound to abide by the decision of that tribunal, and, if the secessionists should manage to show a formal majority against us, we should be complayed. Any civilian, "who never set a squadron in the field," must know that the submit to the secession of the State, or, what great dangers of an advance into an enemy's would be in effect the same thing, to the surcountry would be to leave the flank assailable and to expose the rear to an attack by a circuitous movement of the foe, and yet Colonel Coburn seems to have neglected every presecessionists as well as the abolitionists with ballots, and, if the secessionists contrived to obtain the majority, he would surrender Kentucky to the rebels, without regard to the pending strife of arms. Such is the conclusion to which our neighbor's position logically leads. Does he accept the conclusion? If he rejects it, he must reject the premises along cannons were useless; but why were the 9th | with it. If he accepts it, he rejects the ground not merely of the loyal men of Kentucky but of loyalty itself, for to surrender the State to the rebels by vote pending the war would be no better either in principle or in fact than to surrender it at the same time by any other mode. It would be essentially as base as the surrender of the State by the chief of an army part of the commanding officer than have been in the field. The forms of an election could exhibited during any other action of the rebel- not disguise much less change the nature of the act. It would convert the Union men of Kentucky into a vile herd of Benedic Arnolds. It would make them the byword of reinforcements from Franklin to the relief of all future time. It would be a crime against Colonel Coburn. Of the justice of such censure we cannot judge, as we do not know his against mankind. It would be a damning condition or position; but it is clear to us that whoever ordered Colonel Coburn to advance our appeal have gone forth to die in defence of

ebels also will have to lament over a heavy ing the secessionists at the ballot-box, are

simply so much moonshine. The editor of the Journal, instead of answering our article upon the impropriety of breaking up the convention, proceeds to quote from the Democrat to sustain his position now. We don't see how that will answer his purpose. If he would prove the Democrat inconsistent, it would be no great achievement.

Lou. Democrat.

Perhaps not,—certainly no difficult one, as we have shown. But our neighbor is altogether mistaken in saying that "upon the impropriety of breaking up the convention" we cited his authority instead of confuting his doctrine. We confuted his doctrine first, and then cited his authority to crown the confutation. Our purpose was to show that he is not only wrong but in flat contradiction with himself and with the Union party of Kentucky. And in quoting "from the Democrat to sustain" our "position" we answered at least one branch of this purpose. This is the "how" of the matter.

An Ohio Editor says that the United

Jeff Davis says he can't see what the Considering that gold is specifically very heavy, it has certainly gone up very

efinite position in regard to the war. They front North by South. The Hon. Robert Mallory, the able representative in Congress from the Louisville district, has returned from Washington.

There are many who won't take any

COMMERCIAL WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, March 9. MONDAY, March 9.

REMARKS.—At the date of our last weekly reviewld was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers at 70,671 % cent produced was bought by our bankers.

nium. Subsequently there was a material decline and on Saturday the buying rate was 50 % cent pre demand notes. We now quote Kentucky notes @12 % cent premium, and Indiana notes at 6@8 nt premium. The demand for the notes of the three d banks of Tennessee is fair at 2@2½ % cent pre mium. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 97%@88. Southern currency generally is quotable at from 25 to 30 % cent discount. Eastern exchange dull at 14@½ % cent discount buying and per selling. Canada currency is selling at a premium of 50 % cent. The unsettled state of the morey market as also unsettled the general market, and it is diff large boats. The weather is cold, cloudy, and dis-greeable, with occasional rains. [Our quotations apply to wholesale transactions and

at \$1 02. Apples, Potators, &c.—Sales of green apples at APPLES, FORATORS, &C.—Sales of green applies at \$3.502.5 bbl. We quote potatoes at \$3.62.25 kbl., from wagons. Tsales of onions at \$5.66.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 23.225c.
Western Reserve cheese firm at 13.4614c.
BRAGGINS AND ROPE.—Sales bagging at 14.6144c and rope at 7.468c. Sales of Manilla at 23.624c.
BRASS.—Sales white beans at \$2.5062.75 kb bushel, and and gineeng at 68@70c.

Coal-Pittsburg by the barge and boat-load held

at 18@17c, and at retail at 20c.

Corron, &c.—Light sales at 80@82c. We quote twing at \$1, and candlewick at \$1 20. Batting held at 50c. Yarns are firm, with sales at 50c for 500.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market has been dull.
Sales of superfine flour at \$6 25 for superfine and
\$5 5026 75 for extra. Wheat is firm, with light
sales at \$1 25@1 30 for red and prime white. We note corn from wagons at 65@70c for ear and 70@73c gove corn from wagons at 5250c for ear and 70275 from wagons for shelled. Oats in demand at 70275c from wagons flye 90295c, Sales of barley at \$1 3021 40. Sales ship tuff at \$15 75 ton; shorts \$15, and bran at \$11. Frathers—Sales feathers at 38240.

GROCERIES-Sales of sugar in hhds at 13% and yellow sugar in bbls at 13%@14c. We quote crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar at 17@174c. Light sales of New York molasses at 62@55c, and Baltimore strup at 75c. Sales Rio coffee at 33@50c. Rice firm at 8% @9c. Hides and Leather-Unchanged. Sales green hides at 6@7c, green saited 8@8½c, dry saited 14@16c, and dry fint 16@18c. Sole leather—Cincinnati cak 40c, hem look 36@37c, harness 35@40c, skirting 46@42, bridle 48@54c, French calf \$48@55 \$ dozen, city calf \$1@11

FLAXSEED-Scarce, with sales to the mills at \$2 25

HAY-Good demand, with sales prime timothy at 817@18 % ton. IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL-As intimated in our last ort, the prices of these articles have advanced. Pig n we now quote at \$45@50 \$\text{#} ton for hot and cold ails are now selling from first hands in lots of 100 kegs at \$5 25 for 10d, and the customary advance for the smaller sizes. Retail price \$5 5065 75 for 10d. Cast steel 286300 帮助; English blister 23625c 平助; Ameri-can blister 166126 帮助; steel slabs 96010 帮助, and steel

vings 9@12c % tb. \$1 80 % gallon. Ns-The excitement is allayed. Light sale PROVISIONS—The excitement is allayed. Light sale f mess pork at \$11@11 50 for old, and \$14 50@15 for ew. Nothing done in bulk meats. Sales of lard a

010%c. HEETINGS-Great Western are held at 42c. SOAP AND CANDLES—We quote common soap at 5@5c, and German at 5%c. Sales of star candles at 17@18c. Salt—Sales of Kanawha at 50@55c. Salt—Sales of Kanawha at 50@55c. SEEDS—We quote clover at \$6 75@7, timothy \$2 75@3, orchard 50@60c, red top 90c@\$1 10, blue grass \$1 10@1 25, Hungarian \$1 75@2, millet \$1 25@1 60, hemp \$4. ing barley \$2, seed oats 90c, and spring wheat \$2 100

75. Tobacco-The warehouses will on the 10th ins charge the seller an additional commission of % \$\pi\$ cent upon the amount of sales, as will be seen by reference to their card elsewhere. The receipts have been large. Prices have declined a shade, particularly for the lower grades. The sales of the week embraced 1,511 hhds, against 1,374 hhds the previous week, which is the largest number ever sold in this market in a single week. We quote—

The sales of Kentucky manufactured tobacco w very light at 55@75c & lb. Very Little Virginia toba Whisky-Sales of raw on Saturday at 41c.

WOOL-Sales washed at 60@65c.

FREMHITS-Freights are plentiful at the following rates for pound freights: To Pittsbug 40c 2 hun dred bs, to Cincinnati 20c, to Henderson 25c, t Louis 35c. The nominal rates are, to Memphis \$1, to Nashville \$2, and to Bowling Green \$1, but there are comparatively few shipments to the last three points.

[From Advance Slips of the Price Current of the 4th.] PORK-PACKING IN CINCINNATI.
The business of slaughtering hogs closed in this cit

BUT WHEEL	क अंदर ले प्रधान	the.	
359-60		189	7 23
860-61		221 5-35	28 9-16
61-62		224 23-34	29 5-18
862-63		203	25 21-23
ith last seaso	n, of 11 2c per	off in lard, cent, and in packing sta	the weight of
s follows:	xtended to a		ty -two years,
ears.	No.	Years.	No.
333	85,000	1849	410,000
34	123,000	1850	393,000
35	162,000		334,000
36		1852	352,000
37	103,000		361,000
38			421,000
339		1855	355,783
840	95,000	1856	405,396
841	160.000		344,512
842	220,000		446,677
843	250,000	1859	382,826
844	240,000	1860	434,099
845	190,000		
846	205,000		474,467
800		1863	580,000
848	405,000	110 per 40 110 f	AND THE PARTY OF T
The following	ng table show	s the average	price of hogs

The fact of our city being besieged last Septembend other troubles which beset us, led to fears that arge number of the hogs in the districts of countributary to this city would be taken to other mates, and that, therefore, the packing business won e greatly diminished, as compared with other second that the trade could be persuaded that the

TOBACCO IN NEW YORK.

[From M. Rader & Son's Circular.]

acco has been in better request than could be
l with our limited stocks, but arrivals of ravings been more liberal than anticipated, a
collarge continually at vancing, and the fitse
come realized, all combined to keep export
rs, and manufacturers in the market, who h
about 2,000 hids, about 600 of which of the;
As to prices, they are for the exporter, un
igh rate of exchange, rather easier than pr
, although showing an advance on our previtions.

crop. As to prices, they are for the exporter, under the high rate of exchange, rather easier than previously, although showing an advance on our previous quotations.

The stock of old crop light leaf left for sale is so small that hereafter our althi-loss apply to the present incoming crop, except for Western District and Clarks-ville. J. which we have stil about 3,899 hlds, about 3000, which are likely to go to Germany; about 1,000 hlds are withdrawn from the market, and the rest offered, but at very extreme prices. Sales of about 150 hlds fine and select Clarksville have been made during last month at 200, 300 million have been made during last month at 200, 300 million have been made during last month at 200, 300 million have been made during last month at 200, 300 million have been made under the still about the month of May; and as contingencies threaten to arise, and partially already exist, which may make it dangerous, difficult, or impossible to move the tobacco from the Southern sections, manufacturers and speculators are paying in Louisville 200, 300 fb for suitable sorts, and the receipts and sales there are at least double what they were last year; for common trash \$120,13 is paid, good lugs bringing 140 left. In Spanish tobacco the business continues light, although of Havana tobacco the receipts and sales have been sendent and sales have been sendent and the secret to sales have been made. In seed leaf tobacco considerable business has been done, principally in old crop, of which but little remains now in jobbers hands. Over 1,000 cases Ohio and Connecticut seed leaf fillers and wrappers have been sent back from Bremen, and were readily sold at full prices. Most of the inquiry has been for speculation, and prices are fully maintained, and in some instances are advanced over our former quotations. Manufactured tobaccontinued active until the middle of the month, whet the anticipation of an increased tax on this article proved to be groundless, and transactions almost wholly ceased. At present the

TOBACCO IN BALTIMORE.

The unfavorable advices from European markets appear to have no effect here, as the stock and receipts of leaf are so very small. There is scarcely anything doing in Maryland describitions the past week from these causes: holders are very firm and advance their prices in harmony with the rise in gold. Of Ohlowe report the sale of 200 hhds of old crop red and spangled, from second hands at a fraction under \$12\$; also 75 hhds new crop, embracing ordinary green and colory, at \$5 50913. Kentucky continues very scarce, and held at high figures. Inspected this week, 28 hhds Maryland, 260 Ohlo—total, 285 hdds. None exported. Bremen bark Maryland is obsgaged full to Bremen, and the ship Casilda has been hald on for Rotterdam the past week. Some hold of the first of the past week. Some the solid possible to Liverpool are also being made from this port.

January 1, 1863—Stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared. 9,722
Inspected this week. 268
Inspected previously. 1,468

Total. 11,458

Price Current.

TOBACCO IN CINCINARI.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Sales of leaf tobacco at the Wheeler warehouse: 33
hids Mason county, 5 at \$110011.76, 4 at \$120012.75, 4 at \$13001.75, 4 at \$13001.75, 4 at \$13001.75, 4 at \$13001.75, 4 at \$15001.75, 4 at \$15001

LEAF TOBACCO IN CINCINNATI. Saiss or rear tobacco, at the Wheeler Tobacco War-house, No. 14 West Front street, March 2, 1863; 2 hinds. Mason county, 1 hind. Washington, at 810-25, at 812615 75, 4 at 814614 75, 5 at 815-25, 2 at 816-26 16 75, 2 at 817-50647 75, 2 at 818-2660 75 2 at 818-26 19 75, 3 at 820-26620 75, 11 hinds. Western Virginia, at 814, 2 at 817, 1 at 818, 3 at 818, 1 87-26 at 816-26 3 at 814, 2 at 817, 1 at 818, 3 at 818, 1 87-26 at 816-26 3 at 816-26 at

flld&w3m

On the morning of the 24th ult., at a quarter before ur o'clock, in Lebanon, Ky., of typhoid fever, Joseph Grisspan, of Louisville, Ky., formerly of Glasw, Ky., in the 26th year of his age.

Died, on the 27th ult., at the residence of her son Mr. John Ewell, near Paducah, Ky., Mrs. MARIA D Ewell, aged 74 years and 8 months.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of her father, E. A suckner, Miss Hary J. Buckner, in her 22d year

At his residence in Union county, Ky., on the 24th

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. VICTORIA STIES

HENRY'S

REPEATING RIFLE

THESE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE

BY THE CASE ONLY.

A.B. SEMPLE & SONS,

Louisville,

Reneral Agents for the State of Kentucky

They may be procured at retail of the following par-

ties:

JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON,
Fith street, near Main street, Louisville.

DICKSON & GILMORE,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville,
CHAS. H. BRADFORD,
New Albany, Indiana.

WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO.
Evansville, Indiana.

Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Rifle can be blained from, and all needed repairs made by

DIOKSON & GILMORE,
Third, near Main street, Louisville, Ky.

mar7 dewtf O. F. WINCHESTER,
Pres't N. H. Arms Co

EXPERIENCED AGENTS WANTED

ABBOTT'S GREAT HISTORY of THE REBELLION,

H. W. PITKIN. WM. L. P. WIARD. BENJ. F. AVER

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS,

Agricultural Implements,

Machines, Trees, Plants, Hydraulic

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

311 MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, MY.

WE HAVE IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

BLUE GRASS SEED, ORCHARD GRASS SEED, HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED, SUGAR CANE SEED,

COTTON SEED, HEMP SEED, TOBACCO SEED,

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SPRING WHEAT,

SPRING BARLEY, &c.

James M. Smith. Weeden Williams. Wm. J. Wren. Benj. F. Withers. W. R. Warden.

William S. Smith.
Smith Williams.
CONPANY H.
James L. Francis.
C. C. Kernes.
Smiley C. Crag.
John T. Crag.
Wm. E. Dutton.
Wm. E. Dutton.
Wm. E. Dutton.
Wm. H. Flowers.
Oscar J. Harvey.
Jno. W. Haffeld.
James M. Hollingsw
Jas. M. Knight.
John Shelton.
Wiley B. Smith.
Henry C. Smith.
Willis Smith.
Jno. A. Smith.
H. M. Smith.
Jno. A. Smith.
H. M. Smith.
Allen M. Smith.
Calvin Trail.
Martin B. Upehurch.
James Owens.
Plerson Crouch.

James Uwens.
Plerson Crouch.
Company 1.
Caleb Dunn.
John T. Leften Skeels
Jerome Price.
Elias Pruitt.
Thomas Rigsby.
Newton Ramsey,
James Roberts.
Jno. G. Seward.
John Trusty.
David Reece.
COMPANY K.
Slas Whitaker.
Daniel Doolin.
Nicholes Manher.
Jesse Stogsill.
Thos. H. Smith.
Joel Williams.
James W. Wilder.
William Whitley.
Bolin G. Ping.
n the regiment (et or report as above.

MILLET SEED,

RED CLOVER SEED,

RED-TOP SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED,

company A.
Joseph M. Aiken.
John H. Beard.
Bird W. Harvey.
John Maynard.
Wm. H. McFarland.
Archibald Meredith.
George Nell.
Aaron E. Pile.

company 8,
Merrill Baker,
Henry F. Beard,
Joseph Ford,
John Forbes,
Wm. Goldsberry,
Iphraim Edgington,
m. Masters,
antis Middleton,
o. W. Preston,
leph Sewell,
in Wathe

In 2 volumes, bound in leather. Send for a cir or call on the Publisher, at the American Buil-Cleveland, Ohio. LEDYARD BILL, Publis f23 eodim&w3m*

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market—George M. Yager.
LOUISVILLE, March 7, 1863.
The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard du

ing the past week ending to-day have been large, and prices ranging about the same. Cattle.—There was a very good supply of cattle in the yard the past week, but most of them were selling as fast as they came in, mostly purchased by Governmen ness at they came in, mean, patchased y Government.

McElroy, of Washington county, Ky., to Government contractors, at from \$3.75 to \$4 per 100 hs gross.

To ere was only about 50 head left on the market un-

Hogs.—There was a moderately fair supp y of hogs in Prices still advancing. None in at present

OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK NEW YORK, March 8. A special despatch to the Herald from head quarters army of the Potomac, March 7th, re

A special despatch to the Heraid from head-quarters army of the Potomac, March 7th, reports the return of the expedition, under Col. Phelps, from Northumberland and Lancaster counties. Heathsville, the county seat of the former, was surprised and the postoffice searched, but nothing was found. The foraging party sent to Lancaster county captured two important rebel mails, 1,000 bushels corn, and fifty horses and nules.

Among the prisoners taken is Colonel Claybrook, of the rebel army, who has been active in enforcing the conscription. Also, a smuggler, who has conveyed one hundred thousand dollars worth of contraband goods across the Potomac, two influential citizens, and two clerks in the rebel department at Richmond, with a quantity of letters to citizens of Baltimore, and official correspondence to parties in London in care of Baring & Co.

The country is quite barren. There are no rebel troops there, except a few cavalrymen.

A rebel mail, containing \$12,000 in rebel bonds, with some gold and treasury notes, for the rebels, was captured on the Potomac on Friday.

Washington, March 8.

Thomas Olcutt, of Albany, has been nominated by the President as Comptroller or the currency, under the act providing a national currency, secured by United States or the currency of the cur

JEFFERSON CITY, March 7 Mr. Gilstrap introduced a bill in the Senat to-day for the gradual extinction slavery in Missouri, which was read twice and ordered t be printed. The bill provides that all children born after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free all such children to be apprenticed to the owners of their mothers till they arrive at the age of twenty-one, and all children born of such of twenty-one, and all children born of such apprentices be apprenticed to their master or the person to whom their mother is apprenticed, until such mother reaches the age of twenty-one years; the terms of apprenticeship to conform with the general act concerning apprentices passed in 1855.

The House passed an act defining the qualifications of teachers in Missouri, which proscribes all persons who have enrolled themselves as disloyal or who have been or may hereafter be convicted by military authority.

selves as disloyal or who have been or may hereafter be convicted by military authority and released on oath or bond, unless since they have given aid and comfort to the enemy they shall have besn in the active service of the United States army or in the loyal milities service of the State.

The bill providing for the ballot system of voting throughout the State was discussed all the afternoon, but without action.

the afternoon, but without action.

the afternoon, but without action.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Doolittle took the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of July last, and subscribed his name to the same as those had done who took it yesterday.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the Court of Claims; Albert S. White, of Indiana, and Eli Rechose, to be Commissionsers under an act of Congress for the relief of persons who sustained damages by reason of depredations by certain bands of Indians; Clinton G. Hutchinson to be Agent of the Ottowas and Chippewas.

Cassius M. Clay has been nominated for the fourth time as Minister to Russia.

TRY THE CATAWBA BRANDY .- Pers covering from sickness, persons whose stomachs are weak and require a tonic, persons in the decline of life, and requiring artificial strength, would do well to try the CATAWEA BRANDY. It imparts life and vigor to the sysm, and for persons requiring a stimulnat s highly recommended.

RAYMOND & TYLER,

f27 deod&weow 74 Fourth street. United States Revenue Stamps. — I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Custom-house.

PHILIP SPEED, mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. John H. Heywood, l. Campbell to Miss Ellen Ainste, all of this city In Mercer county, Ky., on the 26th of February, b the Rev. W. J. McKnight, Mr. T. H. MITCHELL to Mis ARTHUSA STAGG, all of Mercer county. INTHUSA STAGG, Ball of Mercer county.
In Princeton, Ky., February 26th, 1863, by Rev
Hawthorn, Mr. JOSEPH H. GARRETT, of the fit
Ratifie & Garrett, to Miss Sus M., second daugh;
the officiating minister, all of Princeton. In Jefferson county, Ky., March 3d, 1863, by R John B. Madden, Jacob Blankenbaken to Mrs. Sar Maddox, all of Jefferson county. BADDOX, and of Jenerson county.

By Edder William Tharp, on 'he'evening of the of March, in the Christian Church in Mi dleto Jefferson county, Ky., Mr. Logan Nay. of Oldlounty, Ky., to Miss callie Miles, of Middlet.w By Elder W. Tharp, on the 26th day of Februar Mr. JOHN A. HALL to Mrs. JULIA A. SINGER, all

TO CONSUMPTIVES. Set The advertiser, having been restored to her n a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after hav uffered several years with a severe lung affection hat dread disease—Consumption—is auxious to make To all who desire it he will send a copy of the pr cription used (free of charge), with the directions f reparing and using the same, which they will find preparing and using the same, which they will have sume Cruz for Consumerton, Asraha, Banochiris, &c The only object of the advertiser in sending the Pre-scription is to benefit the afflicted and spread informa-tion which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hope every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost then othing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please addresses

Williamsburgh, King's county, New York. f28 d&wlm DE DRUNKENNESS CURED! THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK is a certain cure for Drunkenses. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Price \$1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by 0.8. DPHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PYRAMID OF FACTS! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!

It is pure, poisonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black, or a magnificent brown, in the space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not stain the skin, and has never been known

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-

Cristadoro's HairPreservative Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair. Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle, according to size

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

HEY CURE DYSPEPSIA, REDUCE, LESSEN, AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE. DR. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine comfirms his belief that in very by few cases would the Physician's services be required if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early L

stages of disease."

J. J. Gook, publisher of the Banner, at Bennington, γt., says: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsia when every other means had failed and I was actually given up by my physicians and friends."

The same testimony is given by N. Bluss, Esq., the well-known citizen of Williamsburg, and thousands of others.

well-known citizen of Winiamson 1 with the control of there is ne surer purgative; in smaller doses they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who the blood. They are every day curing thousands who the blood. They are every day curing thousands who the blood. They are every day curing thousands who the blood. They are every day curing thousands who the blood. They are every day curing thousands who they are the blood of the control of the contr

Sales of leaf tohacco at the Wheeler warehouse: 33
h hide Mason county, 0 at \$116011 75, 4 at \$126012 75, 4 at
\$136012 760 county, 0 at \$116011 75, 4 at \$126012 75, 6 at
\$136012 760 county, 0 at \$156011 75, 6 at \$166016 75,
\$2 on county at \$9 50 to \$15.

Sales at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse: 40hhds new
Kentucky, viz: 6 hhds frosted trash at \$9 506010 25, 9
hhds frosted lugs at \$116012 75, 9 hhds lugs at \$136084, 8
hhds mediums at \$1560816, and 5 hhds, viz: 9 hhds
\$18 75.

Sales at Bodiman's warehouse 38 hhds, viz: 9 hhds
Maron county lugs and leaf at \$11 506819, 20 hhds Virginia lugs and leaf at \$11 506819, 20 hhds Virginia lugs and leaf at \$11 506819, 20 hhds Virginia lugs and leaf at \$11 506818, 13 boxes
\$10 25, 5 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 5 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 5 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 6 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$10 25, 7 hbs. & Virginia at \$12 706819, 18 cases Ohio
\$1

THE LOUISVILLE REAPER

Is DESIGNED ONLY FOR READING, AND IS WARRANTED TO WORK PERFECTLY IN A kinds and conditions of grain. Its stepheth and simplicity recommend it to all, and especially to those whave no experience with machines of the kind. Order early, and put the machine together, and see that all right before harvest time. Send for descriptive circular. Price at Factory . . .

A. H. PATCH & CO., Kentucky Agricultural Works, Market st., bet. Preston and Jack

CARTER & BROTHER. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Corner Main and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE NOW AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP ON HAND A LABGE AND WELL-SELECTED Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and NOTIONS suited to the season, which we will sell as low CARTER & BROTHER. A FARM WITH A LARGE APPLE ORCHARD of about 1,600 bearing trees near river or railroad.

Address Lock Box No. 604, Cincinnati, O.

KNOX'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR MANY YEARS I HAVE MADE THE CUL-SMALL FRUITS

seciality, and, taking into account variety, quanti-and quality, my stock of VINES and PLANTS, of Blackberries. Gooseberries Raspberries, Currants, &c.,

J. KNOX, Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

"The good die young."
On the lst day of March, 1863, First Lieutenant Willer H. Mitpolarson, Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, at Nashville, Tennesee, aged 19 years, 4 months, and 6 days. He was thouly son of the editor of the Shelby News. THE TUNER'S GUIDE. TUNING THE PIANO-FORTE,

Organ, Melodeon, and Seraphine, Died, on the 18th of February, Miss BETTIE J. BAR BOUR, eldest daughter of James P. and M. S. Barbour of Springfield, Ky., aged 19 years, 9 months, and 1 Specification of Defects and their Remedies. Price 40 cents, on receipt of which it will be sent

mlo wi DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, 63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place BOBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WATCHT. 48 ddweily

FOR SALE:

LARMY DO;
BOUNTY AND PAY BLANKS;
PENSION DO;
MERCANTILE DO;
MERCANTILE

Time the True Test-Experience the Best Guide. AN OLD STANDARD REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam Ias become the most popular medicine ever put forth or the cure of Couples, Colds, and Commungtion. It has stood the best of all tests—cime—and has sus-sined its reputation for nearly forty years. Physicians of the highest respectability prescribe it a superior to any other preparation in use for the bove complaints, and thousands of families keep it on and as a Standard Family Medicine. Sold generally. cents and \$1. red only by REED, CUTLER, & CO., Boston an3 d2aw&w3m E. WILDER, Agent, Louisvilla

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, For the Cure of all Private Diseases. A MEDICAL REPORT

(JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY 10 CTS.), entaining Sixty Pages and Thirty Fine Plates and En rings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,



all large cities.

PATENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of country to cure any case at home free from damage

PR. DEWEE'S REGULATOR PILLS-For Fem. ont by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable argaland number. Direct all letters to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSABY, Drawer 247, Louisville, Ky

We have in store a very large and complete assort-nent of fresh GARDEN SEEDS. For sale by the sackage or in bulk.

Our assortment of FLOWER SEEDS consists of wer one hundred choice varieties, being selected as hose which are the most hardy and desirable for Gar-JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES IMPLEMENTS

Our stock of IMPLEMENTS is large, embracing nearly everything required in cultivating the soil.

We have the exclusive control of the CELEBRATED BUCKEYE Reaper and Mower. SWEEPSTAKES Separator and Cleaner For this market, and desire to establish agents in all parts of Kentucky and Indiana lying adjacent to the

er to effect sales. Catalogues giving full as of both these Machines furnished on a cation.

We deal heavily in

HYDRRAULIC CEMENT OF WATER LIME,

PLANTER PARIS,

WHITE LIME,

LAND PLASTER,

PERUVIAN & AMERICAN GUANO,
WHITE SAND TARRANTS BFFBBVESORNT Seltzer Aperient. And can fill all orders at all times at manuf m5 dawam PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SALINE APERIENT. It may be used with the best effect in Home and Febrile Discuses, Costivene Sick Hendache, Nauses, Loss of Apps tite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stom-ach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gost, Eheumatic Affectious, Grav-el, Piles, Special Orders.

"THE FOLLOWING ENLISTED MEN OF THE
3d Regiment Kentucky Infantry are notified that
they are reported "absent without leave," and unless
they report themselves to Capl. John L. Glimore, at
Park Barracks, Louisville, Ky., immediately, they will
be arrosted and summarily dealt with as desorters. And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cool ing Aperient or Purgative is Required.

it is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sas and Land, Sesidents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary, Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents, Captains of Vessels and Plantens will find it a valuable addition to their Medical Chests.

It is in the form of a Fowder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effects.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guaranty its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable natice of an intelligent public.

Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich st., corner Warren st., NEW YORK. And for sale by Druggists generally. may8 dawly

HOG CHOLERA! The Great Remedy of the Age, THE TITEL NAME IS. 1861.

EVALUATE AND MAKEN IS. 1861.

It have or been known to fail in the care of Ghole II. In hogs when given according to directions.

I have orened an Office, 383 Jefferares street, opposite Louisville and Frankfort Raikroad Depot for the se of this valuable modicine. It has been tested in he dreds of instances, and never known to fail when the deave was taken in timeand the medicine properly give The remedy will cost only about 10 cts. to each Hog, a can be sent to any part of the United States. This me inine is a liquid and is put up only in quart and half gall bottles. The half gall on bottle is worth ten dollars, a contains medicine enough for 100 hogs. The quart be to a worth fire dollars, and contains medicine enough for 100 hogs. bottles. The half gallon bottle is worth ten dellars, a contains madicine enough for 100 hogs. The quart by the la worth five dollars, and contains medicine enough for 50 hogs—each bottle having on its label all the necessary directions for using.

All orders accompanied by each promptly attended i Persons ordering medicine will recoiled the aborrices por bottle, with an additional charge of this cent for the package of one of good bottles.

This medicine can also be obtained of Moorhead. Co., No. 13 Fourth Street, between Main and the River Louisvettle, Kennis Observed.

1ACON LIGHTERS.

Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys.

A NOTHER large lot just received. Dealers sugplied.

Its bejow WM. SKENE & CO. 'S. Bullitt st. Axle Grease.

WE have a very superior article of Axle Grease for Wagons, Carts, Buggies, &c., in barrels, keg

and boxes. * WM. SKENE & CO.'S, Buillitt st. COAL OIL LAMPS of all kinds. A very large asfishere WM. SKENE & CO.'S. Bulkte et. CANDLE, Lard Oil, and Coal Oil Lanterus. Deaf res supplied. WM. SKENE & CO. 1911(4 et al.

RAGS: RAGS: RAGS!
HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR RAGS IN CAME
or trade at office of
LOUISVILLE PAPIER MILL.
409 Main street,
diz 44w A. V. DePONT a CO.



Agricultural.

[From the Paris Citize CHLTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

Messrs. Lyle & Walker:

Dear Sirs: Among the cereal crops so well adapted to our State, there is none, at present, so fully engrossing public attention is many sections, and I may say to a considered the county, as the current of the county, as the current of the county of the county.

many sections, and I may say to a consideraole extent in our own county, as the culmer of tobaco; certainly there is none at
oresent more remunerative at prevailing
orices, which are not likely to decline soon.

Many farmers in Bourbon and the adjoining
counties are turning their attention to the
subject with considerable enthusiasm, and
should their efforts prove as satisfactory as the
experiments of last season our section of the
state will become a tobacco-growing country,
riving profitable employment to a class of
slaves heretofore valueless, as very small boys,
women, and girls can be used profitably in
his crop.

market—remarking that many, after all their previous care and labor, lose its profits to a good extent by either a want of knowledge as to its management, or a carelessness which is inexcusable upon their part. After being for upwards of thirty years engaged in its culture, and to some extent a dealer in the article—after visiting the principal markets in the Union—I have long since come to the conclusion (and I have never seen any reason for a change of the opinion) that the prices paid for the different qualities of the article by the purchaser is more generally a matter of fancy than of superior judgment on his part of the quality of the article bought, and that fancy was generally governed by the care bestowed by the planter in preparing the article for market. If this opinion is correct, how very important for the planter to so prepare his crop for market as to realize its greatest value, and I proceed now to speak definitely upon that his crop.

A ware that many like myself are inexperinced in its culture and management, I hay ken the pains, for their information and enefit, to obtain the enclosed valuable essay. benefit, to obtain the enclosed valuable essay, from the pen of our intelligent President of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, Col. L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, who has, perhaps, as much experience and knowledge of the cultivation and management of the staple as any man in the State. Believing its publication would be a source of information and profit to your patrons and the public generally, I hope you will give it a place in your valuable columns.

Very respectfully yours, O. H. BURBRIDGE.

or market as to realize its greatest value, and proceed now to speak definitely upon that

subject.

After the tobacco has been thoroughly cured in stem and stalk, it is then ready to commence stripping or taking the leaves from the stalk. In this process the plant first passes through the hands of the most experienced laborer on the farm, who takes off the bad or injured leaves and ties them neatly in bundles of eight or ten. The plants that are thus culled are given to others who strip off the remaining leaves, and tie them in bands of six or eight leaves, wrapping tightly and neatly with the tip of the leaf used as a tie, so as to form a head of one and a half to two inches in length.

tip of the lear used as a tie, so as to form a head of one and a half to two inches in length. Care should be had to make the bundles as uniform in size and color as possible, as it adds to the beauty of sample by which it is to be sold. When the days' work is done, let the tobacco, neatly pressed through the hands, be put in a winrow, as it is termed, viz: laid straight in a bulk or pile of sufficient length to hold the day or two day's work, and only the width of one bundle and one half revers-

to hold the day or two day's work, and only the width of one bundle and one-half, reversing each course so as to have the heads of the bundles out. Here it may remain until stripping season is over or the crop stripped. The first good drying spell of weather after the stripping get the smoothest and smallest sticks upon which the tobacco was hung and hang up the tobacco to dry, carfully shaking it out when hung so as to secure a uniform drying. When the weather again becomes moist enough to bring the tobacco in

THE ESSAY. - The success of growing a cro tobacco depends much upon early plant-gs. A matter of the first importance in its litivation is to provide a sufficiency of young ants to set the crop, and in order to do this e planter must sow a bountiful supply of the planter must sow a bountiful supply of seed, as the young plants are subject to many casualties before a "good stand" is had. In this latitude, the time of seeding extends from the first of January to the first of April, and in ordinary seasons a bountiful supply can be obtained by sowing at any time during the periods alluded to. It is generally best, however, to sow as soon as the winter affords such a spell of weather as will allow a good preparation of the soil. New or forest land is preferable for plant-beds, and they are prepared by ble for plant-beds, and they are prepared by rst burning the surface with brush or wood fficiently to destroy the seed of any vegeta on in the land, as grass or weeds. Beds pre tion in the land, as grass or weeds. Beds prepared in the early part of the season require
more burning than those at a later period.
There is but little danger of burning too
hard, however, at any time, as the plants
generally succeed best upon the beds
most thoroughly burned. After the beds
are thus burnt and cooled off, they are dag
up with a common sprouting hoe to a depth
sufficient to afford the plant a loose soil in
which to extend its roots. Care should be
taken to leave the surface-soil as much on top,
in the preparation of the bed, as possible, as
the young plants will take a quicker and better growth. After the bed is well pulverized
by hoeing and raking, the seed mixed with
dry ashes are to be sowed as evenly as possible sich to extend its fools. Our should be ten to be seen the surface-soil as much on top, the preparation of the bed, as possible, as a young plants will take a quicker and beter growth. After the bed is well pulverized for hoeing and raking, the seed mixed with yr ashes are to be sowed as evenly as possible, as the surface, at the ratio of a common take spoonful to every 80 square yards (cubic seasure), the bed lightly raked over or troid really with the feet and well covered with such, on which there should be no leaves, and moles over each course, similar to shingting a footested from the intrusion of stock. So soon at the young plants attain the size of a dollar he brush may be suffered to return to advantage, and when removed taken off in the evening—with seasonable weather, the plants will soon be large enough for transplanting.

The land designed for the crop should be made so by manuring. Any common manure will answer a walunble purpose, tobacco being a plant that delights in a rich soil. The land should be deeply and thoroughly ploughed, whenever practicable, in the fall or winter, and be subjected to the action of the frosts of winter. In this there is a twofold advantage: 1st, it destroys many insects that injures or destroy the young plant; 2d, it renders the land more friable and more easily cultivated. As the season approaches for planting out the weed (which is here from May to July), the and should be ploughed again and kept clean. It is then to be laid off with a longh three is a twofold advantage. 1st, it destroys many insects that injured to determine the preparation to the others. The usual way of patch and the flag under whose folds they had been raised up from childhood trampled under foot the weed (which is here from May to July), the and should be ploughed again and kept clean. It is then to be laid off with a longh three is the fall of the commence of the commence of the price of the commence o

attention until the weeds and grass begin to make their appearance, and must be subdued by the plough and hoe. Should the earth become hard about the plant, the hill should be lightly scraped with a hoe. This will greatly promote the growth of the plant. When the plant becomes large enough, the bottom or plants leaves may be broken off. This is called pruning, and the land may then be deeply and thoroughly ploughed, taking care not to injure the roots of the plant, and the plant hilled up by following with hoes, and throwing the loose soil around it. In land that has been kept clean, this may be the last ploughing; the weeds and bushes may be kept down with the hoe, should any appear.

the weeds and bushes may be kept down with the hoe, should any appear.

Where the plant is large enough to top, the leaves nearest the ground are to be broken off and the bud taken out, leaving on the stalk the number designed for the plant. The num-ber of leaves, as we remarked about the the size of the bill, is much a matter of fancy; yet it has more to do in forming the future character of the tobacco than most planters. character of the tobacco than most planters seem apprised of. Experience has fully demonstrated that ten leaves are sufficient for a plant, and this is almost a universal practice among our best planters. The first plants, if the crop has grown off unevenly, may be

seem apprised of. Experience has fully decay. The first plant, and this is almor a nutriently nary being the complete of the plants. The first plant, it is almor a nutriently nary be formation of the plants of the plants. The first plant, it is almor an arrivance of the plants of the provided of the plants of

Our charming young friend Mollimaterially in curing the plant, and unless firing is resorted to, the plant is certain to be more or less injured. It is always safer after a house is filled with green tobacco to rely mostly upon the action of the fire to a considerable extent. These should be small and slow at first, and continued so until the tobacco is clear of the moisture engendered by the fire, is dried out, and then increased until the leaf is nearly cured. When this is the case, the fires should be suffered to go out, and the tobacco to be suffered to come in case, or get Myrtle, who, when she was a very young girl used to write pretty poetry for the Louisville ournal and who has been for three or four ears a favorite correspondent of some of the best literary papers of New York, is not only a poetess but a most devoted patriot. She is a Kentucky girl, and she proposes to publish a leaf is nearly cured. When this is the case, the fires should be suffered to go out, and the tobacco to be suffered to come in case, or get soft again. The quality of the article will be improved by permitting it to come in case once or twice before it is thoroughly cured in stem and stalk. Dry and comed wood is best for firing. If the object of the planter is to make a piebald or fancy article, care should be taken never to permit the leaf to get very soft during the curing process; and to make a really fancy article, the tobacco must be thoroughly yellowed before, and cured entirely by fire. This particular description is, however, not more desirable or valuable to the consumer, as the essential properties of the plant are frequently destroyed by the action of the fire. As a general thing, it is better to cure the weed by a natural process of air and the action of the atmosphere, and where the planter is provided with a sufficient quantity of room to house the crop without crowding too close, the object can be attained without the aid of much fire, and the wood and danger of the crop saved, and in some markets increase the value of the crop.

Having now arrived at the time when it is supposed the planter has secured and cured the crop, we proceed to give some directions in its future management and preparation for market—remarking that many, after all their previous care and labor, lose its profits to a good extent by either a want of knowledge volume of poetry and prose (she excels alike n both) for the benefit of the hospitals in this State. We anticipate for her book a very extended sale, partly on account of its nobl object, and no less on account of its fine mer its. The following is a specimen of the taler that she brings to her worthy task: [For the Louisville Journal.]

THE PARTING.
BY AGNES LEONARD (Molly Myrtle).
I've said a thousand times my heart,
With all its wee, might leve no more— That Memory ne'er from life could part, Nor Love e'er haunt my soul's dark shore

Yet now I know the ashes fray
But waited ere they sprung to flame
Until thy hand should tune my heart To breathe forever thy dear name. Yes, now I know the years that fled

And left my heart a lonely thing But vanished that, from ashes dead, A fairer bloom might spring. If I might tell thee all I feel, And paint the rainbows in my heart, Then thou would'st know for woe or weal I still am thine where'er thou art! If I might pluck the fadeless bloom

That blossoms in my life for thee, To light thy earth-life's weary gloom I'd do it though t'were death to me.
If all the joys I've lost or known,
If all the bliss I've hoped might be, If all the maddening raptures flown Were mine, I'd give them all to thee! If rose-crowned earth and star-gemmed sky

I'd give them all and life to thee. I try to hush my pleading heart
And quell the rising memories there
To let thee quietly depart
And reason triumph o'er despair. And yet a sad, wild, anguished moan

And joy would come if I should die,-

Breaks like a maddened ocean wave A voice of love across the hush
Of woe that locks my shaded breast— A tiny plant no storms may crush, A flower that breathes of peace and rest.

Forever Love's fair fadeless bloom

Across my weary life will creep, A star amid Fate's cruel gloom, Until they "lay me down to sleep." Ah, it were madness now to dream
Of joys that gild the vanished Past,
Of hopes that shed a transient gleam
"Too bright, too beautiful to last." For, oh, the smiles of Fate have flown,

And I must say "Farewell" to thee— Must hush my wrung heart's pleading moan And turn me back to misery! To memory by night and day Falls cold and coaseless on my heart, Nor wears the throbbing pulse away, But whispers e'er how dear thou art!

And rings forever through my brain A mingled song of hope and fear, A note of joy—a cry of pain, A smile of bliss, a scalding tear; And ever thus till life bath past, And pulseless lie my heart and brain,

Thy love a radiant gleam shall cast Across this parting's bitter pain. A meteor o'er my life's dark sky,
A blossom on a desert place,
Will be the memory of thine eye—
The memory of thy worshipped face.

to national disgrace, which would occur should the rebels succeed. I do not think that any Union-loving citizens could censure our conduct at any time. We have no love for traitors, and would be glad to treat them as traitors should be treated. It is a ridiculous fact, that whenever a Tennesseean exhibits any regard for the old Union and Constitution, many of the rebel sympathizers scoff at him, and he is called a thief and a Lincoln cutthroat, and such like. Besides all this, it will be sung in him to various airs at every habitation where there is a piano and a pretty secesh girl, which, of course, is all right. If such people are to judge the conduct of the national troops, then we had all better quit. Many of the inhabitants of this section are so silly as to suppose that we are sent here to watch every old woman's chicken coop and run down unruly darkies and return them to their rebel masters in order that they can make as much money and live as fast as they did before they undertook the job of breaking up the government.

We have recently been attached to the 15th Kentucky cavalry. acking is to commence across the middle of the hogshead, placing the heads of the first burse of bundles about eight or the first

We have recently
Kentucky cavalry.
By doing me and my company the justice of
publishing this you will oblige, most respect
fully.
CAPT. J. PECK.

interruption to the others. The usual way of packing is to commence across the middle of the hogshead, placing the heads of the first course of bundles about eight or ten inches from the outer edge and running the course evenly across; the packer then places the bundles of the mext course in the same direction, the heads against the side or edge of the hogshead, and follow the circumference until the heads of the two courses come in contact; after that course is completed, he finishes the other side by placing the heads against the cask as before, so as to have three courses across the cask, the bundles all laid in the same direction, and the next layer is reversed, carefully placing each bundle as it is thrown or handed him. When filled it is subjected to the press or screw and forced down.

Our hogsheads are from thirty-eight to forty-four inches across the head, and fifty-six to fifty-eight inches in length, and from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds can be easily prized in them. If the tobacco is large, rich, and oily, the harder it is pressed the better, and the better price it commands. These remarks are particularly applicable to those heavy descriptions of tobacco, where the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted and soil of a different character, the same variety of the weed will assume a different character, being of a finer or coarser texture, as the case may be, light and bulky, and destitute of oil and substance. Tobacco of this description should be managed as before directed, but prized lightly in the casks so as to admit of a free and open leaf, such being mostly required for cigar leaf.

There are several varieties of the weed, but as they all partake more or less of the same essential qualities under the same circumstances, it is unnecessary to enumerate them; the difference being more in the choice or fancy of the plantake more or less of the variety, all requiring the same labor and attention, and the same cultivation and management. Climate and soil have very much to do in forming the definite charact NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 28, 1863. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

As there appears to be a misunderstanding in reference to the reading of the letter received by the committee on the celebration of Washington's birthday in this city from the Hon. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, and, as the comments made on the subject by the Journal would lead the public to suppose that the committee were all abolitionists, and had treated the honorable gentleman with disrespect, I have thought it proper to make a statement in order to correct any misunderstanding that may have occurred.

I will state that it was out of no disrespect.

I will state that it was out of no disrespect to the honorable gentleman that his letter was not read or any objectional language which the letter contained, but as there were some twenty-five letters, and as it would have taken some two hours or more to read them all, it was deemed advisable to select from the number of those received some five or six to be read, with the understanding that they were all to be published, and they were handed to the reporters with that view. I sincerely hope the honorable gentleman will take no exception to the action of the committee, as letters from ex-President Fillmore and other distinguished gentlemen were not read for the want I will state that it was out of no disre Mr. Davis moved to adjourn. Rejected—4
to 31.
Mr. Wilkinson moved to postpone it and
take up the bill to organize the Territory of
Montana. Agreed to—22 to 13.
Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to change the
name Montana to Idahoe. Agreed to.
Mr. Harding offered an amendment, change
ing the boundary line. Adopted, and the bill
passed,
Mr. Wade called up the bill for the admission
of Nevada as a State. The bill passed—yeas
24, nays 16. The House in committee considered the miscellaneous appropriation bill. The amendment was adopted appropriating two million dollars to defray the expenses of raising, equipping, transporting, and subsisting the militia or minute men of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky called out to repel rebel raids. The bill was reported to the House with sundry amendments.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill reorganizing the courts of the District of Columbia. After discussion the bill passed, 87 to 58.

porate the National Academy of Science.

The House took up the concurrent resolutions of the Senate against foreign intervention in the present contest, no matter what form it may assume.

Mr. Stevens moved the previous question. The resolutions then passed—102 to 27.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill establishing territorial government in Montana and changing its name to Idahoe.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill relating to property in insurrectionary States.

The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the internal revenue act.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.

The Petersburg Express of last Sa turday says a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg, with great loss on both sides, wi thout any decided success. The gunboat India nola was captured.

At the residence of the bride's father, Samuel F Richardson, Eq., by the Rev. R. G. Gardener, Chaj lain 27th Kentucky volunteers, Capt. H. B. Grax Acting Assistant Inspector General on Gen. Boyle Staff, and Mallie L. Richardson, all of this city. * In this city, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. L. Mc-Kee, Mr. James M. Thurman to Mrs. Ruth M. Leon-

(Special to the New York Herald.) STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, March 1 iven much encouragement to the President nd Secretary of War. They express the ut-nost confidence of favorable results at Vicks-Colonel Wyndham, with a force of cavalr left Centreville on Friday on a reconnoissance, and arrived at Falmouth last evening. He passed through Warrenton, which was occu-pied by about 25 rebel cavalrymen who es-Gen. Grant asks only four or five days goo weather to complete his arrangements, which are such that the military authorities here are convinced they will result, not merely in the capture of Vicksburg, but also the rebel army concentrated there. caped. Small parties of rebels were discovered at Licking and Elk Runs, and some dozen

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER KEIDAR.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.

All the Republican members of the House but two—Messrs. Griffith and Robinson—have gone home. The House, therefore, met this morning with only forty-eight members pres-

na's militia bill.

They have time and again declared that they would vacate their seats rather than that

either of these measures should pass. All the

important measures—such as the appropriation bills—are not yet acted upon. For their defeat the Republicans alone are responsible.

The Democrats are caucussing this morning as to whether, under the circumstances, it will not be advisable to adjourn sine dic.

Washington, March 2.
The Times special says Cassius M. Clay will

Murpressed no. Murpressed no. March 2.

An expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising detachments of the 4th regulars, 3d and 4th Ohio, 1st Tennessee, 1,600 infantry, containing detachments of the 18th and 21st Ohio, 19th Illinois and 2d Tennessee, left Murfreesboro yesterday morning, and encountered the enemy at Bradyville. After severe fighting the enemy were driven from the town with the

private baggage.

The enemy engaged were a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels.

The Democrat learns from private sources that the canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Providence is completed, and that on

Tuesday last the steamer Continental passed

[Special to the New York Times]

her officers and crew taken to Vicksburg.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION. WASHINGTON, March 3.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Mr. Fessenden reported back the bill to modify the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports. Passed.

Mr. Sumner called up the concurrent resolutions on mediation and intervention, and said be was authorized to state that these resolutions met the approval of the President and Cabinet. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Latham called up the bill to explain a

Mr. Latham called up the bill to establish a ranch mint in Nevada Territory. Passed. Mr. Powell moved to take up the resolution

appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of Col. Gilbert in dispersing the convention at Frankfort, Ky. Refused, 10 to 25.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences. Passed.

provisional governments in certain cases.
Mr. Davis moved to lay the bill on the table.
Lost—15 to 21.
Mr. Davis moved to adjourn. Rejected—4

The House in committee considered the mis-

rnment in Montana and changing its name to

MARRIED

ARD.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, 1863, in the German Baptist Church, St. Louis, by the Rev. Abram Coles Osborn, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, the Rev. JAOOB S. GURELMAN, pastor of the German Baptist Church, to Miss Sofhia Holste, of St. Louis.

On the morning of the 3d inst., at the Davis House in Middletown, Ky., by the Rev. James H. Owen LUTHER P. WEATHERBY, M. D., and MISS HATT! BROWN, all of Jefferson county K.

NEW YORK, March 3.

St. Louis, March 3.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

be confirmed as Minister to Russia, Sen Seward having personally urged it. [Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Boston, March 2.
The Union Club has been organized. Edward Everett, as President of the club, purchased the mansion of the late Abbott Lawrence for \$5,000. It will be used as their headquarters. The principles of the Club are unwavering support to the Government in putting down the rebellion. New York, March 2. The steamer Keidar, which has arrived at

this port, brings Liverpool dates to the 16th, and London telegrams of the same day.

The Poles had captured several places. A battle was expected near Michero, but the Russians withdrew. Washington, March 1.

The rebels on the Rappahannock for two
days past refused to hold communication with
our troops under the usual flag of truce. Re-It is reported that the siege of Nankin has been abandoned.

London, Feb. 16th.—The Times argues that the blockade of Charleston was not raised. There was not even an intermission.

The Post takes the same view. It says the suspension of the blockade for a few hours did not terminate it, nor did it impose upon the blockading power the necessity of giving fresh notice to neutral States of an intention to blockade.

WASHINGTON March. ports from the army of the Potomac represent the condition of the roads as being much worse

than at any previous time.

The Senate will be convened in executive session after the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose, mainly, of considering the mil-itary nominations made by the President, which cannot be reached until after the 4th of

Washington, March 1.

The Senate passed the conscription bill at one o'clock this (Sunday) morning just as it came from the House. It is, therefore, a law, excepting the signature of the President.

The principal provisions of the new law may be summed up thus: All male persons between eighteen and forty-five, excepting idiots and those convicted of crime, are to be enrolled and subject to draft by order of the President. The supporters of widowed mothers, or the fathers of small, motherless children, are exempt, if drafted. All other persons drafted can be released from draft by paying three hundred dollars, or less, if the War Department shall decide on a smaller sum. The Provost Marshals, who are to be appointed to enforce the conscription, may arrest, without warrant, all persons charged with treasonable practices; but such persons must be turned The report of the McDowell Court of In-The report of the McDowell Court of In-quiry censures him for leaving his command on the evening of the 22d of August to meet Gen. Pope at Manassas Junction without or-ders, and during which absence King's divis-ion was attacked by the rebels. The finding of the Court is approved by the President. It is stated that the President will immedi-ately call out ix hundred thousand men un-der the conscription act

der the conscription act.

It is said that Representative Gurley, of Ohio, will be nominated for Governor of Arizona next Wednesday, and Richard McCorwick Southern and Southern and Southern act Wednesday, and Richard McCorwick Southern act wednesday.

zona next Wednesday, and Richard McCormick Secretary.

New York, March 2.

The Times has the following private letter from Port Royal which makes the following curious statement: "Gen. Foster took a Captain and thirty men from the 10th Connecticut regiment just before he went North, and made a reconnoissance. They entered Bull's Bay north of Charleston harbor, and, landing there, marched through the enemy's pickets to within full sight of Charleston, and even to within view of Fort Sumpter, about a mile and three quarters distant, so near that officers from the parapet could see them. They returned unharmed. There is reason to believe a successful attack can be made upon the warrant, all persons charged with treasonable practices; but such persons must be turned over immediately to the civil authorities for trial on those charges. The other provisions of the bill relate to courts-martial, consolidation of reduced regiments, &c., of no general interest to the public at large.

There was no resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the bill, as has been intimated, but it was again opened in the Senate to full and free discussion, and the friends of the measure did not call a vote till its opponents had made all their speeches and offered their amendments.

[Special despatch to the New Albany Ledger.] a successful attack can be made upon the Babylon of rebeldom from a quarter deemed unassailable."

St. Louis, March 2. While the 24th Missouri volunteers, Colonel Boyd, were coming from Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain railroad on Saturday, a large tree fell across the track just before the engine, about thirty miles from here, which resulted in wrecking the train, killing three soldiers, severely wounding five, and slightly injuring fifteen or twenty others.

morning with only lorty-eight members proent.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, s
and to-day these revolutionists have persisted
in defeating the necessary legislation. They
denounce the bill reorganizing the Board of
Trustees of the Benevolent Institutions of the
State, the bill establishing a Police Board for
Indianapolis, the bill reorganizing the Board
of the State University, and above all, Hanna's militia bill. New York, March 2.

The prize steamer Princess Royal was purchased by the Government for \$112,000.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the charges against the 1st Pennsylvania reserves are untrue. The same correspondent says a company of Stewart's cavalry attacked our pickets last night, near Union Mills, but were repulsed.

Washington, March 2. NEW YORK, March 2.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The President has issued his Proclamation calling an extraordinary session of the Senate on the 4th of March, to receive and act on communications he may make a chief. ommunications he may make, mainly on civil

communications he may make, mainly on civil and military nominations.

McCleilan's testimony before the War Committee on Saturday related principally to the battle of Williamsburg, which he stated was fought against his judgment.

He asked permission to submit his statement of the whole subject in writing, but the committee declined to receive it, as they wished replies to direct questions on specific points. His examination continues to-day.

New York March 2.

His examination continues to-day.

New York, March 2.

The following despatch, dated U. S. Missispipi Squadron, Feb. 27, via Memphis, March 1. has been received:

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: I regret to inform you that the Indianola has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty-five miles from here and rammed her until she surrendered, which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars.

[Signed:] D. D. PORTER, Com'd'g.

HALIFAX. March 2.

my at Bradyville. After severe lighting the enemy were driven from the town with the loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded; 80 privates and 9 officers were captured. They also cap-tured 300 new saddles and accountrements, and a large collection of official orders, papers, and HALIFAX, March 2.

The steamer Delta, from St. Thomas on the 20th and Bermuda on the 25th ult., has arrived. She reports, that, on the 12th of February, in lat. 24, long. 65, the Florida captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, bound from China. The Jacob Bell had 1,600 tons of tea. Her passengers and crew were transferred to a De-MEMPHIS, March 2.

Arrivals confirm the capture and sinking of the Indianola by three rebel boats thirty miles below Vicksburg. The fight lasted several hours. The Indianola surrendered when in a

passengers and crew were transferred to a Danish vessel. The United States steamer Alabama left St. Thomas on the 20th of February, in search of the Florida. NEW YORK, March 2. Mayor Opdyke to-day vetoed th

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 28th, contains Jeff Davis's proclamation, appointing March 27th a day of fasting and prayer.

Mobile, Feb. 27.—The correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, from Vicksburg 23d, writes that an enormous fleet appeared this morning.

Everything looks as though the enemy was about ready to commence the attack.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION. has issued an order prohibiting the Cincinnati Enquirer and Chicago Times circulating in the Arnay of the Cumberland.

Advices from Guatamala say that that State has declared war against San Salvador. Presi-dent Carnera had marched with 2,000 to 6,000

dent Carnera had marched with 2,000 men.

The cargo of the ship Jacob Bell, destroyed by the Florida, was chiefly for English account, and was valued at \$600,000. It was insured in England for New York. The vessel and freight were valued at \$100,000. Insured in New York and Boston. The Government is a heavy loser, as the duties would have been \$17,500.

CAIRO, Feb. 28.

The officers of the steamer Sunshine were arrested at President's Island on Tuesday and brought with the boat to Memphis, charged

arrested at President's Island on Tuesday and brought with the boat to Memphis, charged with smuggling.

Lieut. Chas. Lewis, the murderer of Colonel Wood, has escaped. Two hundred dollars reward is offered, and persons attempting to arrest him are authorized to shoot him if resistance is made.

MURFRESSBORO, Feb. 28.

News received here indicates that Vicksburg is to be evacuated by the rebels. Everything except the supplies for the army is being removed. The army has been removed east of Black river. Sickness in their army is terrible, and the desertions are great.

We took Tuscumbia, with 200 prisoners. All their stores, horses, one piece of artillery, and one of Van Dorn's trains were captured.

A large forage train, which went out on the Lebanon pike yesterday, in returning was attacked by 300 or 400 gherillas at the Stone river crossing. Three regiments of our troops conveying our train replied to the fire of the rebels, and after a brisk engagement, lasting several minutes, drove them back. The guerillas field precipitately, having lost eight men killed and twenty wounded. Among the slain was a rebel Captain. Our own loss was slight.

A private of the 35th Indiana, name not as Sciences. Passed.
Mr. Trumbul called up the bill to enable the District Courts of the United States to issue executions and other final processes.

Passed.
Mr. Harris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the act for the collection of duties on imports, and the confiscation act. Passed.
Mr. Harris called up the bill to establish provisional governments in certain cases.

slain was a rebel Captain. Our own loss was slight.

A private of the 35th Indiana, name not ascertained, while doing picket duty at Lavergne, between here and Nashville, was shot dead last night by one of the enemy's prowing scouts. It is supposed the sentry challenged the rebel, and the latter, to protect himself, anticipating what the other would have done, fired. These events, and other indications, tend to the belief that the enemy is advancing his lines.

lead to the belief that the enemy is advancing his lines.

It is now a very frequent occurrence for our scouting parties and foraging trains to fall in with detached bodies of the enemy, even within a few miles of Murfreesboro.

The closing hours of Congress are marked with the most important documents concerning the foreign policy of the Government, so far as it relates to intervention. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have had under consideration, during all the present session, a series of concurrent resolutions on the subject of mediation, which have just been unanimously reported for adoption by Congress.

passed, 87 to 58.

Evening Session.—Mr. Dawes called up the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Grafton not entitled to a seat from the Eighth District of Virginia, and also the resolution declaring Alvin H. Hawkins not entitled to a seat from the Ninth District of Tennessee. They were severally passed.

The House passed the Senate bill to incorporate the National Academy of Science.

The House took up the concurrent resoluress.
What is remarkable is that they reflect the What is remarkable is that they reflect the harmonious views of Sumner, Davis of Kentucky, Foster, Henderson of Missouri, Wilmot, Hicks of Maryland, and Doolittle, who represent the various shades of Congressional opinion. The preamble sets forth the reception of the proposition of mediation from France, and says, that, as the idea of intervention may be regarded as practicable by foreign governments, they may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass present relations. It is consequently the duty of Congress to prevent any misunderstanding, by a declaration of opinion.

The first resolution declares, that, while Congress has accepted foreign mediation on international questions, it cannot receive from foreign powers a proposition respecting domestic troubles, and will regard such a proposition of foreign interference as unreasonable and inadmissable.

of foreign interference as unreasonable and inadmissable.

The second resolution sets forth that the United States is grappling with a rebellion which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, to erect a power whose corner-stone shall be slavery, and that foreign interference can but aid this undertaking, and will consequently be looked upon by the United States as an unfriendly act.

The third resolution asserts that the rebellion was encouraged by the hope that cotton was king, and, if it is not sustained by this hope, it must yield to the authority of the National Government. It is the duty of foreign Governments to frankly inform the chiefs of the rebellion that their attempt to found a new government, with slavery as the corner-stone, is offensive to civilization and the morat sense of mankind. NEW YORK, March 3.

A ridiculous rumor is afloat here that our forces have been defeated at Vicksburg, with a loss of 20,000, of whom 7,000 were trowned. No credit is attached to it.

The fourth resolution expresses confidence

The fourth resolution expresses confidence in the justice of the cause of the United States, which is that of good government and human rights, and announces that the war will be vigorously prosecuted.

The fifth and last directs the transmission of the resolutions to Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declara-tion and protest set forth may be commu-nicated by them to the government to which

DIED. city, on the evening of the 27th, of pnet. ELIZABETH HENNEBERGER, aged 61 years At his residence, near Waverly, Lafayette county fo., on the night of January 18th, Legrand D. Bu ORD, formerly of Woodford county, Ky.

In this city, Feb. 22, FANNY SWAN, wife of Dr. H. ... Warriner, of the U.S. Sanitary Commission.
In this city on the night of the 2d inst. at 10 o'clock
SAMUEL FORWOOD, aged 30 years, 6 months, and 9 day

BATCHELOR'S HATR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye

produces a color not to be distinguished from nature— warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair fo ife. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

beaulidit. Soid by an Pringrists, &c.

187 The Gennine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY No. SI Barclay Street, New York. (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street. june 8w1y

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
Class 150.
To BE BRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., ON SATURDAY, March 25, 1863.

Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME. Whole Tickets \$10: Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. Orders for Tickets or shares in the above Lottery meet with prompt attention addressed to MURRAY, EDDY, & CO., m3 wi* Box 595, Louisville, Ky.

MURRAY, EDDY, & CO

Agents Wanted,

To Take Orders For Victor's History of
the Rebellion—the acknowledged Standard—ndoraed by the President. Cabinet, MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS, GOVERNORS, Bancroft the HistoRian, and by the press generally. Two volumes now
ready; expensively illustrated with steel engravings.
Sold by subscription only, and exclusive territory
given. Canvassers make \$50 to \$100 per week. Send
for circular of terms, &c. Address
EDWARD F. HOVEY. for circular of terms, &c. Address

EDWARD F. HOVEY.

M3 W2 No. 13 Spruce street, New York.

Agents Wanted,

RUNAWAYS.

THE FOLLOWING NEGROES have been committed to the Bullitt county jail:
One negro woman calling herself MARGAcolor, weighs about 125 pounds, and says she belongs to Sam Moore, of Huntsville, Alabama.
Also, one female runaway slave (the daughter of the said Margaret), mulatto color, twelves years old, and calls her name ANNA.
Also, a runaway slave child who calls her name NORAH, brown color, about eight years old (child of the said Margaret).
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name RIDLEY, brown color, about six years old (child of the said Margaret).
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAR. aid Margaret).
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAR.
Also, a runaway slave girl who calls her name CAR.
DLINE, black color, about two years old (child of the
aid Margaret), all belonging to the same person.
m3 w6m

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

THERE WAS COMMITTED AS A RJNA-way to the jail in Barren county, Kentncky, on the 25th day of September, 1862, a negro man calling his name CHARLES. He says that he belongs to Nathan Miller, of Tennessee. Said negro is about six feet high, black color, will weigh 175 or 180 pounds; had on blue coat and blue pants, black hat, has long beard, and is 30 or 35 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property,

D. B. DENTON, J. B. C. m3 w3* THERE WAS COMMITTED AS A RUNA-way to the jail of Barren county, Kentucky, on the 27th day of September, 1862, a negro man calling his name JASPER. He says that he belongs to T. B. Johnson, of Tennessee. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high; black color; had on blue coat, blue pants, and black hat; will weigh 150 or 135 pounds, and is about 25 years of age. The owner is required to come forward, proceedings, and pay changes, or he will be dealt with Dennion, Jacobs, and will be dealt with Dennion, J. B. C.

THE FAIRY WEDDING!

DY special arrangement, we publish exclusively the PART, as follows:
GEN. TOM THUMB in his Wedding suit...price 25 cts.
Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in Wedding dress.
Mr. and Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB in Wed. ding dress.
COMMODORE NUTTand MISS MINNIE, Reception dress.
Misses LAVINIA and MINNIE WAR-REN.
The whole BKIDAL PARTY (group of 4) The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic pic-The BRIDAL PARTY (Stereoscopic col-

stamp.

None genuine unless stamped with our trade r
EA in a circle, on the front of the photograph. ware of spurious copies made from engrate. & H. T. ANTHONY, 501 Broadwa Manufacturers of the best Photographic Publishers of Card Photographs of The Negatives of these exquisite picture for us by Brady.

"HOME-MADE." A GOOD STOCK OF BLUE AND GRAY JEANS TWEEDS, and CASSIMERES manufactured a the Louisville Woollen Mills and for sale by

fis d3&w3 Main st., bet. Second and Third FRESH SEEDS.

26 barrels Clover Seed; 30 bags do do; 400 bushels Timothy Seed; 2,000 bushels Blue Grass Seed; 2,000 bushels Orchard Grass Seed; 1,000 bushels Red Top

200 bushels Hemp do; 5 bags Tennessee Cotton do; in store and for sale by

fil diaws PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. Sheriff's Sale

Sheriff's Sale.

I will Offfer FOR SALE TO THE HIGHES
I bidder, on a credit of six months, purchaser to git
bond with good security, having the force of a replace
bond, on Monday, the 27th day of
county Count day, at the Court-house door in Bowli
Green, Kr., one negro man Dick, aged about twent
three years, slightly copper colored, about 5 feet for
inches high, weighing about 149 pounds, and h
'twin toes' on the right foot. Said negro claims tothe property of Pr. Brown Frost, of Williams
county, Tonn. He has been in the Bowling Gre
jail over six months, and is now to be sold under a
order of the Warren County Court.

COTTON SEED.

5 BAGS TENNESSEE for sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE



CHEROKEE CURE An unfailing Cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturna Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back

ation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the course of Nature and indulging in Self-Pollution. By the use of this "CURE" all improper disharges are removed, the weakened organs of genera-Be Either sex contemplating marriage should re-

ote connubial happiness. vorn down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasu

will find relief. nan of business, the victim of nervous de pression, the ndividual suffering from general debility, or from the reakness of a single organ, will ALL find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great Indian Remedy.

tion until they think themselves beyond the reach o medical aid we would say: iever Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!! ES It deals with disease as it exists, not only strik

De To those who have trifled with the

ing at the very seat and removing the causes upon tion, carrying life and health t brough every vein an weakened organ. The "Cherokee Cure" is nut un in a highly

ncentrated form—the dose o aly being from one half arely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter ho ong the disease may have existed. Bar It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in

ction! It contains no Mineral Poison, but is repared from pure vegetable extracts in the form of a delicious sirup.

PRICE \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5, and orwarded by Express to all parts of the world. Fold by all respectable Druggists et erywhere. The Or. W. R. MERWIN, Sole l'roprietor, No. 6 South Fourth street,

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF MAR-H. JOHNSON, Jailer.

MIKE, a man, who

y, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet a inches high, 20 or,

y, of Augusta, Ga., 5 feet a inches high, 20 or,

Hender of the man, belonging to Wm. L. Hudspeth, formerly of this county, 5 feet a inches high, dark

mulatto, pock-marked, and about 25 years of age,

SHELBY HARWELL,

17 wam

Jailer of Simpson co., Ky.

Sale of Runaway. ON MONDAY, 6th APRIL, 1883, at thouse door, in Benton, Ky., I will se histest bilder, on a credit of six me negro man named Wash, about 25 y feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighing 150 or 16 dark copper color. Says be belongs to J. T.

urity, bearing interest from date. W. B. ELEY, S. M. C. Benton, Ky., Feb. 10, 1863—w2m

Said slaves have been committeed to the jaw in successful, and will be sold pursuant to the law in success made and provided.

flo w2m W. B. CRADDOCK, S. H. C. FRESH SEEDS. 100 bags choice Clover; 250 bags choice Timethy bags choice Timothy; bags choice Red Top; bags Sugar Cane Seed; 200 sacks Blue-Grass Seed; 200 sacks Orchard-Grass Seed; A large assortment Garden Seeds; A large assortment Flower Seeds;

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE. S6 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK,
FOR LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS ON
LAND, and SCOTLAND. Apply to TAPSCOTT
BROTHERS & CO., 36 South st., New York.



EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT. These Machines have taken the First Pr

Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862 The Work Made upon the Grover & Bak Machine has taken the First Premium at e ery Fair in the United States where it h been exhibited to this date. stitch or the Shuttle Stitch, as customers prefer.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Brondway, New York.
dec2 w3m 5 Masonic Temple, Louisville. NEWCASTLE, HENRY CO., Ky., Jan. 20, 1863. NEWGASTLE, HENRY CO., KY., Jan. 29, ISG.
THERE WERE LODGED IN THE JAIL OF
this county, on the 14th inst., TWO NEGRO
MEN of the following description: One of said
our groes is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of black
color, and dressed in Federal military clothes—says
his name is Jim, and belongs to Jeremiah Cleveland,
Bedford county, Tennessee. The other is a copper
colored nerro, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and was
also dressed in Federal military clothes—says his name
is Joshua, and belongs to Miss Hatti Clark, now in

KENTUCKY AND WESTERN CLAIMS AGENCY Washington, D. C.

THE UNDERSIONED HAVE FORMED A PART-nership for the prosecution of all kinds of Claims against the Government of the United States. They will, for a reasonable compensation, attend in person at the proper Departments in Washington Com-

hare of the patronage son & Co., Washingto CHARLES NELSON, THOMAS TURNER, B. A. SEAVER.

owners will come forward, prove property, a arges, or these runaways will be dealt with g to law.

BAAC LOVE, g wom Jailer of Hardin county

N PURSUANCE

140 pounds.

JOHN, belonging to Mrs. Letsey Foteson, of Mont gomery county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet high, years old, black, and will weigh about 160 or 17 points,
MARANDA, says she is free, but has no papers; she says she is from Murfreesboro', Tennessee; she is about 5 feet 3 inches high, 35 years old, black, and will weigh about 149 pounds.

JIM, belonging to James Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, black, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

JO MINER, say he is free, but has no papers; says he is from Wisconsin; copper color, 5 feet 8 inches Drug Store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail rarg to any one desiring the same a full Treatise in pamphlet form.

JOHN, Denougher, the is about 17 years old, 5 feet high, 2 country, Alabama; he is about 170 pounds.

LEWIS, belonging to James Hines, of Limestons country, Alabama; he is about 170 pounds.

LEWIS, belonging to James Hines, of Limestons country, Alabama; he is about 170 pounds.

> them they will be dealt with according to law.
> R. G. POTTER.
> d9 w6m Jailer of Warren county. Ky. Committed to Monroe County, Ky., Jail, Tompkinsyille, Ky., Nov. 19—d32 wam

A VERY'S (cast); RICHMOND (steel); INDIANAPOLIS (ste ROVER (steel); for a PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. 825 Acres Christian County Tobacco A MAN OF A THOUSAND 225 North Second st., Phila

PLOUGHS.

DR. LA CROIX'S logical View of Marriage.





ON THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1962, a negro man, calling thinself HENRY, a committed to the Bullitt county jail as a run three ligh, weights about 23 years old, 5 feet y, renn.
rer can come forward, prove property, an
res, or he will be dealt with according to lav
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

RAN AWAY,

ISAAC LOVE, Jailer

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 25th of October, 1862, as a runa-way slave, a boy calling himself WILLIAM; WILLIAM KNIGHT, J. H. C.

NOTICE.